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Established 1887

Chinese, EEC Sign Pact on Trade Tie

BRUSSELS, April 3 (AP)—China and the European Economic Community today signed a five-year trade agreement.

"We support Western Europe in its union for strength and in its struggle against hegemony," said Li Chiang, China's minister for external trade. "We want to see a united and powerful Europe, and the countries of Europe, for their part, we are sure, want to see a prosperous and powerful China."

In the agreement, both sides promise favorable mutual trade considerations. There will be annual meetings to settle differences, and there is a pledge to consult before taking drastic trade action.

No figures or specific trade goals are provided. The Europeans hope to boost their exports to China, which lagged last year. They also hope for a big share in the sale of capital goods, in competition with the United States and Japan, to help turn China into a modern industrial state.

Chinese Hopes

The Chinese hope to get an expansion of some European import quotas.



K.B. Andersen of the EEC and Li Chiang, Chinese foreign trade minister, sign pact.

The agreement was signed by Danish Foreign Minister Knud Andersen, the current chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, and by Wilhelm Haferkamp, in charge of external affairs on the European Commission—the EEC executive that negotiated the agreement.

Mr. Haferkamp emphasized the accord's political and economic importance. "The agreement," he said, "is a sign of the trust between the People's Republic of China and the Euro-

pean community. This is particularly important in a world in which mutual trust is more necessary."

Mr. Andersen added that the nine EEC governments want to make their community a focal point for cooperation with all nations "regardless of size, culture and economic system."

Mr. Li Chiang said, "The social system of our country is different from that of the states of Western Europe, but we are

all faced with a common task, which is to safeguard our independence and sovereignty. We have much in common and should provide each other with mutual support."

Other Communist countries, except for Yugoslavia, have balked at setting up formal relations with the EEC. The Soviet Union and its East European trade organization, Comecon, have been negotiating with the West Europeans, but agreement still seems far off.

Carter Cautions S. Africa On Solution for Namibia

Large U.S. Entourage Finds Few Problems

By Edward Walsh

LAGOS, April 3 (WP)—For all the warnings about health hazards, deadly mamba snakes and other supposed perils, the last six days have been a relatively pleasant experience for the huge entourage that is following President Carter on a journey to four developing nations.

For the last two nights, the U.S. party, numbering several hundred, has been housed in the sleek modern Eko Holiday Inn, a few hundred yards from the Nigerian coast. Saturday night, and the first hours of yesterday, the Americans frolicked in the hotel swimming pool, into which a fully clothed Sam Donaldson of ABC television was thrown while

his colleagues sang "We Shall Overcome."

To be sure, the Americans have encountered some of the common problems of the Third World. In Caracas, for example, a power cut coincided exactly with the arrival of the Americans at their hotel. Here in Lagos, the breakdown was human rather than mechanical—precisely at the moment that U.S. reporters arrived at the hotel to begin sending their stories to the United States, the local television operators decided they were finished for the day.

These have been relatively minor inconveniences compared with what was expected when the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Ends His Foreign Tour With a Stop in Liberia

By Frank Cormier

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 3 (AP)—President Carter ended his visit to Africa today with a warning that South African rejection of a reasonable solution in Namibia "could precipitate more serious differences" with the United States.

Talking to newsmen aboard Air Force One before stopping in Liberia on his way home, the President said he believes that Nigerian leader Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo shares his concern about Cuba's military presence in Africa. But Mr. Carter added, without elaboration, "I think there is a difference in emphasis." It apparently kept them from mentioning outside intervention in a communique.

At a working lunch with Liberian President William Tolbert Jr., Mr. Carter called for an Africa free from "interference of a military or other nature from outside forces or from their proxies." Referring especially to Angola and the Horn of Africa, where Cuba and the Soviet Union have sent troops and advisers, Mr. Carter said, "we want to see outside military forces and outside influences depart."

President Tolbert said: "We would urge a positive American policy of creativity which would inhibit rather than prevent or bewail the occurrences of external subversion and armed interven-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Faure Defeat Seen as Gaullist Setback

Assembly Picks Chaban-Delmas

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, April 3 (IHT)—Jacques Chaban-Delmas was elected president of the French National Assembly today in a vote interpreted here as a gain for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and a setback for the Gaullist wing in the coalition.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, 63, was elected on the second ballot when the Gaullist candidate, Edgar Faure, 69, withdrew after receiving fewer votes than his rival on the first ballot.

Although Mr. Chaban-Delmas maintained that he was standing as an independent, his candidacy was widely thought to have the quiet support of the Giscardian wing of the majority coalition in the newly elected Parliament.

Mr. Faure, the outgoing Assembly president, was the formal candidate of the Gaullist party, led by Jacques Chirac, who has vied with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing over credit for the recent center-right victory in the parliamentary elections.

Blow to Gaullists

The loss of the Assembly president's position and patronage is the latest blow in the attrition of the authority of the Gaullists, who lost the presidency in 1974 to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, then lost the prime ministry in 1976 when Mr. Chirac was replaced.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's choice as prime minister then and now, Raymond Barre, sat alone on the government bench in Parliament today. He has delayed forming his cabinet until later this week so that ministers could vote today as members of the National Assembly.

Although the post confers only limited powers, Mr. Chaban-Delmas's decision to run against his former Gaullist ally, Mr.



Jacques Chaban-Delmas

Faure, caused an outcry among Gaullist politicians. While Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was careful to

avoid any appearance of a show-down, which might cause an open split in the ranks of the majority, French commentators were unanimous that the defeat of Mr. Faure would be welcome in the Elysee presidential palace, where Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has sought to foster moderate centrist politics, outflanking Mr. Chirac's Gaullists.

Some Gaullists were unhappy with the stormy party caucus that named Mr. Faure, a veteran figure on the French political scene. Some Gaullists refused to support him in today's vote.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, nominally still a Gaullist, is a former prime minister and has been the mayor of Bordeaux since 1947. He was president of the National Assembly from 1958 to 1969.

2 Steel Firms Cut Price Rise; Dollar Sinks

PITTSBURGH, April 3 (UPI)—U.S. Steel Corp., the largest U.S. steelmaker, and Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel today cut back on their recent price increase, which was criticized by the Carter administration as inflationary and was undercut by major competitors.

U.S. Steel said that its \$10.50-a-ton price rise, or 2.2 per cent, "would be modified to be competitive in the market on a product-by-product basis."

Meanwhile, in Tokyo, the dollar fell to a new low against the yen as the Japanese reported their reserves rose \$3 billion last month, to a record \$29.2 billion. Details on Page 9.



President Carter, Liberian President and Mrs. William Tolbert and Mrs. Carter at welcoming ceremony in Monrovia.

Reversing Longtime Policy Toward Blacks

S. Africa Seen Extending Property Rights

JOHANNESBURG, April 3 (AP)—The South African government will grant nearly full property rights to urban blacks in what is seen as a reversal of its long-time policy that blacks are only temporary residents in urban areas, the Johannesburg Star reported today.

It said that the plan was revealed by Prime Minister John Vorster to a delegation of the South African Freedom Foundation, a private pro-South Africa group supported by businessmen.

Under the plan, blacks in city areas and rural townships would apparently be granted permanent status outside their designated tribal homelands and the right to buy and sell property and to be-

queath it to their heirs in perpetuity.

The government has accepted the plan in principle and legislation to that end will be presented to Parliament soon, the Star said.

A banker, connected with the foundation, said, "It is tantamount to the same status that whites have, except they will not have freehold title to the land."

"Leasehold in Perpetuity"

The plan envisages a "leasehold in perpetuity," which for all purposes is the same as owning the land, the banker said. It is similar to cases in other countries where individuals live on national park land but do not own the property.

Full occupation rights would be granted under the new deal, Peter Mutlanyane, a foundation trustee, said. In practice blacks would receive all the advantages of ownership. "The important thing is that, for the first time, blacks will now be given permanent occupation rights in urban areas," he said.

Blacks would be able to negotiate directly with lending institutions to build homes or remodel their dwellings and to put up their leases as collateral on a loan or mortgage.

A political observer said that government officials realized that something had to be done about urban blacks to stabilize the situation and realize black aspirations.

"Politically, the government cannot grant title to the land or there would be a revolt in the ruling National party," he said. "It's as far as they can go without granting freehold title which would imply full political rights and participation by blacks."

End to Eviction Rights

The new law would take away from government boards that administer black townships, such as Soweto outside Johannesburg, the right to evict a family if they are behind in their rent or are not "good citizens."

At present, all 19 million blacks in South Africa, regardless of where they live or where they were born, are considered citizens of the nation's 10 tribal homelands which can opt to become independent nations, as two have done.

In another area, the government has decided that private schools can enroll pupils from other races in certain cases and in consultation with provincial education authorities.

In an interview yesterday in the newspaper Rapport, Minister of

National Education P. Koornhof said, "The Cabinet has decided on separate schools, but in regard to private church schools exception may be made in suitable cases in consultation with provincial authorities and the schools concerned."

It was recently reported that about 1,000 nonwhite pupils were attending private schools in South Africa.

Portugal Names New Army Head After a Shakeup

LISBON, April 3 (Reuters)—An intelligence expert trained in Britain and the United States was named today as Portugal's new army chief of staff after a shakeup in the top military jobs.

He is cavalry Gen. Pedro Cardoso, 52, currently in charge of planning a new Portuguese intelligence service. An official announcement said he would be sworn in tomorrow to replace Gen. Vasco da Rocha Vieira, 53, who was dismissed last week by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

One of his first tasks will be to appoint a successor to outgoing Gen. Vasco Lourenco, 55, dismissed as military governor of Lisbon after being accused by the former chief of staff of indiscretion.

The shakeup is seen in official circles as part of delicate efforts by Gen. Eanes since he was elected president in 1976 to take the armed forces out of politics and back to barracks.

Heyerdahl Sets His Boat Afire As War Protest

DJIBOUTI, April 3 (Reuters)—Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl burned his reed boat Tigris here today in what he described as a protest against the war raging in the Horn of Africa.

Mr. Heyerdahl, 63, arrived last Wednesday after a 10-week voyage from southern Iran down the Gulf and across the Indian Ocean in an attempt to prove that the ancient Sumerians of Mesopotamia could have reached India and Africa in such a vessel.

He said today that he and his 10-man crew had set fire to the boat because the civil war in Ethiopia's Eritrea province had prevented them from landing at the port of Massawa.

To Upstage U.S. Moon Successes

Russia Seen Aiming for 1st Space Colony

HOUSTON, April 3 (AP)—Embarrassed by U.S. moon successes, the Soviet Union is concentrating on becoming the first nation to establish permanent space colonies, says an expert on the Soviet space program.

"Spacecraft will orbit the earth with men and women working there for long periods of time, such that many of them consider themselves permanent residents with no intentions of coming back to earth," said James Oberg.

"They will raise their children there. For the most part it will be a closed system. They'll grow their own food and make their own oxygen. I see that happening within 15 years."

He said that the United States might make a decision in three or four years, after the space shuttle program is operating, to build space outposts, too. By then the Russians will have five or six years experience, he said.

"You'll build as many earth-like homes as possible up there. Look at these giant apartment buildings we have now where people live and work in the same building. It's an artificial environment and you raise families there. It would be little different in space."

As for children in space, Mr. Oberg said, pioneers in the United States brought their children with them and faced far more

hardships than will the people in space. Mr. Oberg is a lecturer for the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and a computer specialist at the Johnson Space Center.

He emphasized that his remarks on the Russians are his own, based on his personal study of their space effort.

Mr. Oberg said that the Russians were stunned by losing the race to the moon. Rather than admit that they had lost, they scrapped their moon program and embarked instead on an all-out space colonization effort.

"It paid off this year with a historic linkup in space of three Soviet spacecraft," he said.

"The technological importance of that linkup, and the things they'll do the rest of this year, will establish the idea of space colonies, just as the moon landing established the idea of people exploring other planets."

"I would suspect within a year or two the Russians will begin the token industrial utilization of space-manufactured material. They could make computer chips and that could be a way for the Russians to leapfrog the U.S. Lead in computer technology."

"Whatever it is, when they do it, this year or next, it will be a significant milestone in space," he said.

مكتبة من الكتب

Many Flee to Thailand

Rebel Tribe Resists Laos Rule

By George McArthur

NONG KHAI, Thailand, April 3—Every night another handful of refugees trickles in from the fighting about 90 miles north of here in Laos.

Since October, the refugees and a few clandestine agents have given fragmentary details of the fighting—a belated chapter of the Indochina war—which is taking place in the rugged area around Phu Bia, Laos's highest mountain.

Pathet Lao forces, aided by the Vietnamese Army, are trying to pacify a tribal people who have refused to support the new Communist government.

These people are known as Hmongs, meaning barbarian, but they call themselves Hmong-tee men. During the Vietnamese war, many of them, with CIA support, fought against the Communist forces.

It takes the refugees about two weeks to reach the foothills just north of the Mekong River and its border village that is the outside world's main window into Laos.

Calm by Day

By day, Nong Khai laces peacefully in the sun. On the Thai side of the Mekong River, people drink in the little cafe by the isthmus house. A few merchants dilly-dally over the crates of medicines, textiles, fishing nets and ugent fish sauce that make up the skimpy trade with Laos.

slowly between the almost identical stucco customs posts—the one on the south flying the royal banner of Thailand and the other showing the starred new flag of Laos.

At night, however, although the river is officially closed, groups of Hmongs try to make the hazardous crossing. And every night some succeed. They cling to makeshift bamboo rafts, banana trees or drifting logs. Sometimes a refugee with enough silver will come across and hire a Thai boatman to go back for a group.

Usually they get through the thin line of Pathet Lao pickets trying to seal the crossing. But sometimes there are bursts of gunfire, capsizing rafts and killing some of the refugees.

More Waiting

"They always say the same thing when they get here, that there are more behind them," said Gen. Thao Sang, 54, leader of the Hmong refugees in the camp here.

Officials believe that there are as many as 5,000 Hmong waiting to cross the river.

Neng Yia Ly led 64 persons to safety after his village was bombed and shelled in February. Like virtually all the Hmong leaders, Mr. Ly is a former officer who served under Maj. Gen. Vang Pao, the soldier whose army was financed for two decades by the CIA. Although Gen. Vang Pao is now living in the United States, he is still the undisputed leader of the Hmongs. At least

one of his sons and one of his nephews are still fighting in Laos.

"We knew late last year that the Vietnamese were going to start a big campaign against us," one of Gen. Vang Pao's relatives said. "But there was nothing we could do."

By then, about 90,000 Hmong had decided not to surrender to the Pathet Lao and had moved their villages to higher ground, mostly around Phu Bia. Although the Communist government in Vientiane tried to persuade them to surrender, the Hmong refused and fired on Vietnamese or Pathet Lao patrols sent into the mountains.

Scorched-Earth Campaign

The big push, by a joint Vietnamese-Pathet Lao force, into the Phu Bia area probably began in October. It was, an intelligence expert said, a scorched-earth campaign, with troops burning villages and crops and Soviet-built MiG-17 jets dropping napalm captured from the Americans during the Indochina war.

In the opening months, the campaign crippled whatever military organization existed among the 200,000 Hmong below the Plain de Jarnes in central Laos. The Hmong villagers scattered. Some—nobody knows how many—were subdued and moved to pacified areas.

The number of Hmong refugees making their way to the Mekong began to rise sharply. By December the authorities in Thailand—also beset with refugees from lowland Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam—were alarmed. The Thais announced that they would start turning back refugees at the border. In some cases, Thai border guards used searchlights to illuminate fleeing refugees, enabling the Pathet Lao to shoot them as they fled.

Under quiet pressure from Western embassies, the Thais ended such practices. Now, according to refugee officials, the Hmong are not turned back.

Some officials also believe that the poorly armed and thinly stretched Pathet Lao forces along the river are not making a really intensive effort to stop them. "There is no doubt that they shoot them up when they can, but I have the impression they could do more," an official said. He added that he believed the Communists were not sorry to see some of the intransigent Hmong leave Laos.

The second exodus of Hmong began early this year and was intensified by a major attack in the Phu Bia area on Feb. 10, involving artillery, tanks and planes. At least several thousand Hmong were believed killed in that campaign although estimates are difficult. About 30,000 are believed to have been killed in the war.

The number of Hmong refugees is equally difficult to determine. Of the 100,000 officially listed in Thailand, perhaps 20 per cent to 30 per cent are Hmong. More than 1,000 crossed the Mekong last month and are in camps.

Dissidents Cite Bulgaria Abuses

VIENNA, April 3 (AP)—A dissident group in Bulgaria has published a six-point "Declaration 78" against violations of human rights, the Vienna newspaper Die Presse reported today.

It said that the declaration bore no signatures. It was issued on behalf of a group which calls itself "ABD." The declaration was addressed "to all."

Die Presse said that the declaration was considered authentic in Sofia.

NINA RICCI

SALE DAYS
Wednesday April 5
Collection Models
Boutique - Accessories
Furs and Hats
from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Thursday April 6
FABRICS:
from 10:00 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
20, rue des Capucines



Amy Carter, 10, and Fatima Laraba Garba, 8, daughter of Nigerian External Affairs Commissioner Joseph Garba, enjoy their part of a state visit, aboard yacht in the Lagos port.

Carter Cautions S. Africa Over Namibia

(Continued From Page 1)

tion, particularly between proxies of the superpowers.

After lunch, Mr. Carter visited 250 American volunteers at a Peace Corps center on the outskirts of Monrovia before he departed.

Mr. Carter left the Nigerian capital of Lagos for his stopover in Liberia after finding common ground with Gen. Obasanjo in the search for peaceful solutions to nationalist aspirations in both Namibia, the black nationalist ome for South-West Africa, and in Rhodesia.

But Mr. Carter acknowledged to reporters on the presidential jet that he differed with Gen. Obasanjo on how much pressure should be exerted on South Africa to grant full rights to its black majority.

The President suggested that the Nigerian leader favors a "total embargo" against South Africa, while the United States maintains only an arms embargo and has rejected an economic embargo.

Policy Question

Asked whether he had not hinted to a speech Saturday at a tougher policy toward South Africa if it does not move toward racial accommodation, Mr. Carter said rejection of a reasonable solution in Namibia would be "one thing that would precipitate more serious differences between us and South Africa." He did not

specify what those differences would be.

The President, reviewing his weeklong trip to Africa and Latin America, declared: "I thought it was a great trip—much better than we had anticipated in every way."

Two of the nations along Mr. Carter's route—Nigeria and Venezuela—are major exporters of oil to the United States. In response to a question, the President said it is obvious that both countries favor an increase in world oil prices.

The other country visited by Mr. Carter was Brazil. He said the results of his talks there were "more than we had any reason to expect." But he offered no elaboration.

Carter Stumbles

When the President, greeted by thousands of Liberians, mounted a platform for welcoming ceremonies at Robertsfield International Airport outside Monrovia, he stumbled. But President Tolbert caught him by the arm and he regained his balance.

Tens of thousands jammed the streets and gave Mr. Carter a chaotic welcome. "The crowd has gone wild," shouted an announcer on Liberian radio. Villagers at every settlement on the 38-mile route from the airport into Monrovia, Liberia's capital, waved flowers and palm fronds at the visiting President. Men, women and children darted between cars and raced the procession past but,

rubber trees and tall termite mounds to the executive mansion.

Mr. Carter spent only a few hours in Liberia, a nation founded in 1822 by freed blacks from the United States. President Franklin D. Roosevelt stopped in this first independent black African nation in 1943 on his way home from the Casablanca Conference, but it was not considered a state visit. Liberia was a key Allied resupply point in World War II.

At private talks in Lagos, Mr. Carter and Gen. Obasanjo agreed on the new Western blueprint for transition to black rule in South-West Africa. The plan has not been published and is yet to be accepted by South Africa and nationalist guerrillas.

New Conference

Mr. Carter said that he and Gen. Obasanjo also agreed on Rhodesia. The President announced that the United States and Britain are calling a new conference of Rhodesian guerrilla leaders, representatives of the nation's white minority and moderate blacks.

The conference will be another attempt to bring black rule under a U.S.-British plan providing for a major guerrilla role in a British-backed transitional government.

U.S. officials said that the question of Cuban intervention in Africa was omitted from a joint U.S.-Nigerian communiqué because the two countries have differing views.

An official said that Nigeria believes it is the right of each African nation to decide for itself whether to welcome Cuban troops.

Some Skepticism

Even in Rhodesia, Gen. Obasanjo appeared to hint at some skepticism. He said that the U.S.-British plan "seems to" be acceptable.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, said the President envisions a meeting later this month that would bring together the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front and the five front-line, black-ruled nations that are Rhodesia's neighbors.

Mr. Brzezinski said that the objective was to hold a second meeting, "probably sometime in May," bringing in Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate blacks with whom he has struck a deal for a black government by Dec. 31.

U.S. officials acknowledged that there was no guarantee the second meeting would take place. Mr. Brzezinski said he could not predict whether Mr. Smith and the moderate blacks would attend.

LONDON, April 3, (Reuters)—Britain and the United States are sending envoys on a southern Africa tour in another attempt to find a Rhodesian peace formula, the Foreign Office announced today.

The two envoys are Mr. John Graham, Deputy Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, and Mr. Stephen Low, U.S. ambassador to Zambia.

Cyprus Issue Cited

Greece Assails U.S. On Arming Turkey

ATHENS, April 3, (Reuters)—Greek Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff-Tositsas today criticized the reported U.S. intention to end the three-year arms embargo on Turkey as "neither right nor fair."

Greek opposition leader Andreas Papandreu called on the government to shut U.S. military bases in Greece and stay out of NATO's military structure.

Mr. Averoff-Tositsas, commenting in place of Foreign Minister Panayotis Pappaligouras who was accompanying Premier Constantine Karamanlis on an official visit to Luxembourg, said: "It is neither right nor fair to propose the lifting of the embargo before the Turkish side submits reasonable proposals for the settlement of the Cyprus issue."

Partial Ban

Observers here were expecting the White House to announce its intention to ask Congress to lift the partial arms ban when President Carter returns from his current foreign tour.

Congress imposed the ban in 1975 after Turkey used U.S. weapons in its invasion of Cyprus in the summer of 1974, but the embargo was later eased.

Mr. Papandreu, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, the major opposition party, said: "We are not surprised by this

ews. We never have had any illusions on the policy followed by the U.S. government.

"The lifting of the embargo at this very moment constitutes a further encouragement of Turkey's illegal claims to the Aegean and creates a direct threat to Greece's territorial integrity. It also confirms what we have been insisting repeatedly all this time, that Greece should immediately close all American bases operating on Greek soil and put an end to all talks about its return to the military wing of NATO," Mr. Papandreu added.

Greece withdrew from the military wing of NATO in August, 1974, but is negotiating a special status under which its armed forces will come under NATO command in a general war.

Meanwhile in Nicosia, Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou appealed for calm and asked Cypriots not to give in to anti-U.S. feeling.

He said that the issue should be faced "in an absolutely cool manner," adding: "On no account should anti-American feeling be created, for in spite of our radical disagreement with the U.S. government, it should not be forgotten that the large majority of the American people have friendly feelings for Cyprus."

"Moreover, we continue to have much hope in the U.S. Congress," he said.

Israel Starts Withdrawal Of Troops From Lebanon

(Continued From Page 1)

gees who fled their camps and homes during the Israeli invasion continued to return south and ease the strain on Beirut and the port city of Sidon, 40 kilometers south of the capital.

An estimated 200,000 persons fled north during the invasion, and officials said that more than 50,000 had returned home.

U.S. Team Arrives

A five-man team of U.S. officers arrived in Beirut today to discuss requirements for rebuilding Lebanon's regular army, which broke up during the nation's 1975-1976 civil war, the U.S. Embassy reported.

The U.S. government has pledged \$100 million worth of weapons and equipment to rearm the Lebanese Army.

The Lebanese government of President Elias Sarkis plans to ready an armored brigade this month to move south and help the UN force set up a buffer zone between guerrillas and Israelis.

Radical guerrilla leader George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine warned last week that his forces would not allow the creation of such a buffer zone.

The guerrillas are said to be worried most about increasing rightist calls for strengthening the UN contingent.

Arafat Vows Disruption

BEIRUT, April 3 (AP)—Mr. Arafat said yesterday that PLO members still in Israeli-occupied

Lebanon would continue to disrupt the cease-fire.

The Palestinian leader, interviewed on a U.S. television program, said that volunteers and freedom fighters were "working oow" in the Israeli-occupied area, but were not acting under direct orders from him.

Syria Rejects War

DAMASCUS, April 3 (UPI)—The state-controlled press said today that Syria would not be dragged into a Middle East war despite what it termed "provocations" by Israel.

It also accused Egypt and Iraq of trying to instigate a conflict involving Syria.

FAA Is Facing Showdown Over Landing System

NEW YORK, April 3 (NYT)—With a showdown on the subject opening at a world meeting tomorrow, the Federal Aviation Administration is making a maximum effort to counteract mounting criticism of its handling of a dispute battle with Britain over a new system for landing planes in bad weather.

Delegates to the Montreal session hope to vote within three weeks on which Microwave Landing System (MLS), U.S. or British, to recommend as the global standard for the next several decades.

The new equipment, expected to start coming into wide use in about 10 years, is designed to permit planes to glide toward a runway hidden by rain or fog with greater flexibility, rate of flow, and safety than is possible oow. Hundreds of millions of dollars in sales could hinge on the outcome.

British critics have charged that the U.S.-backed MLS system has run into numerous snags in flight and that the FAA has sought to hide the data. In addition, several members of Congress have criticized FAA behavior.

Langhorne Bond, head of the FAA, has charged in turn that the British and their U.S. lobbyist, Michael Lehrman, have been distorting facts and withholding relevant data.

No Clue Yet on Chaplin

CORSIER-SUR-VEVEY, Switzerland, April 3 (AP)—One month after the theft of Charlie Chaplin's body from the village cemetery here in December, investigators still have no concrete clue as to who was behind the abduction, the Chaplin family lawyer said today.

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Admits 'Some Mistakes' in U.S.

Park Starts Public Testimony

WASHINGTON, April 3 (UPI)—South Korean businessman Tongan Park today testified in public for the first time before a congressional committee trying to determine if his admitted payments of \$750,000 to congressmen were legitimate gifts or bribes.

The millionaire rice dealer told the House Ethics Committee he was sorry for "certain things that I did" to promote "the national interests of Korea and the United States." But he denied that he had acted improperly.

Mr. Park's appearance came a year and a half after he left Washington in the midst of allegations that the government in Seoul was trying to buy congressmen to maintain a favorable U.S. policy toward South Korea.

Mr. Park, who has already testified in private to Justice Department investigators and the House and Senate Ethics Committees, returned for questions today from the House panel's chief counsel, Leon Jaworski—the former Watergate special prosecutor.

Mr. Park said that he was embarrassed by the notoriety that had engulfed him.

"I'm sure I made some mistakes," Mr. Park said in discussing his past Washington activities. "I have no problem in admitting that."

Mr. Park, 43, said he was only a young man when he came to Washington, adding, "In retrospect, I wish I had not done certain things that I did."

He resented being called "a swindler," Mr. Park said, and stressed he had done nothing improper.

"I want to tell you what I have done... constitutes an American success story on a small scale."

The event was held in the same room where the House Judiciary Committee conducted its televised hearing on the possible impeachment of President Richard Nixon almost four years ago.

Mr. Park was accompanied by his lawyer, William Hundley, and several security guards as he entered the crowded hearing room.

The committee is attempting to see if any congressman "accepted anything of value directly or indirectly" from Korean officials or their intermediaries.

Mr. Jaworski made it clear that he will ask Mr. Park to identify those who accepted payments from him.

But there was every expectation that when Mr. Park completes three days of testimony not much new will have been learned.

Most of what Mr. Park is expected to tell the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct—the ethics committee—will be confirmation of what has already been reported.

Mr. Park, given immunity from prosecution for his cooperation with Congress, has admitted giving congressmen \$750,000 in contributions in the early 1970s, but never publicly said who got the money.

Mr. Jaworski said that Mr. Park is "going to be required... to state specifically what contributions he made" to congressmen in his years as a wealthy Washington socialite.

"Names with... figures"

In a telephone interview from his office in Houston, Mr. Jaworski said that Mr. Park's testimony this week about both current and former House members will "include names with financial figures attached."

"He will also be examined closely about whether there are any additional ones [contributions]," the prosecutor said. "He may be confronted with some things he wasn't confronted with at the time of the executive session."

Sources close to the committee's investigation have said that barring any major new evidence they believe on more than half a dozen incumbents could face disciplinary action for House rules violations.

Since Mr. Park consented to an agreement granting him immunity from prosecution on a 36-count indictment earlier this year, he has told his story again and again for investigators from the Justice Department and House and Senate Ethics Committees, first in Seoul and then in Washington, but always in secret.

Mr. Jaworski shrugged off the long wait for public hearings, recalling that last autumn Mr. Park "was in Seoul and completely out of reach of investigators."

"To find that he's here now and that he's going to be exposed to the American people... which they deserve... it's almost like a dream come true," Mr. Jaworski said.

Officially Not Admitted

Ex-Envoy Confirms U.S. Bugged Park's Mansion

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, April 3 (UPI)—A former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, William Porter, has confirmed that a U.S. intelligence agency placed an electronic listening device in the executive mansion of President Park Chung Hee in Seoul.

Mr. Porter's statements, given in an interview for CBS News, provide the first authoritative confirmation of earlier reports of electronic eavesdropping in the presidential residence, known as the Blue House.

The U.S. government has never admitted to having placed the eavesdropping device there. Official spokesmen have declined to confirm or deny the earlier reports.

South Korean officials have said that they were assured by State Department officials that the United States had never bugged the Blue House. But the State Department has refused to confirm that such assurances had been given.

Birth Control In U.S. Called Too Effective

NEW YORK, April 3 (UPI)—Americans are getting so good at birth control that the government may have to start paying people to maintain the population, a Princeton University population expert has warned.

Dr. Charles Westoff, head of the Princeton Office of Population Research, said that the idea of paying to reproduce and raise children "seems ironic and even ludicrous—in view of our concerns about growth of only a few years ago."

Dr. Westoff, who does many studies funded by the government, said in a Planned Parenthood Federation of America journal that fertility in the nation already is very low—because of such things as birth control, abortion and life styles that do not include marriage.

The total fertility rate is below 1.9 births per woman and the demographer said even with immigration of about 400,000 a year, America's population will stop growing in about 50 years. He estimates that at that point—in the year 2020 or so—the population will begin to decline.

FAO Sets Refugee Aid

ROME, April 3 (AP)—The UN Food and Agriculture Organization has authorized \$41,600 in emergency food aid from the World Food Program for refugees from South Africa in Angola, the FAO announced today.

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As U.S. Study Sees Less of It

TV Violence Breeds Paranoia

CHICAGO, April 3 (UPI)—Television violence — despite dropping to a near all-time low last year — breeds paranoia and violence among heavy viewers, a recent study shows.

According to a study by the American Medical Association, avid television watchers are more pessimistic about the world and buy more watchdogs, fancy locks and guns to protect themselves from it than light viewers.

"Television violence dropped in 1977, but new data indicate that people are acting on the feelings of danger and mistrust that years of violent programming may have cultivated," an AMA spokesman said.

In addition, the AMA found that children and adults who watch a lot of television are more afraid to walk in the city at night.

Heavy viewers also are more likely than light viewers to expect the United States to fight another war within 10 years and believe that it should stay out of world affairs, researchers said.

After reaching a peak high in 1976, TV violence dropped this season, the study said, coming close to the record low of 1973.

3 Black Leaders Say Carter May Lose Black Vote

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Three black leaders, calling President Carter "vulnerable on every issue," say that black voters could swing to Republican candidates who address their needs.

"We elected Carter to deal with our problems, and so far he has not done it," said the Rev. Jesse Jackson, adding that "if many people knew two years ago what they now know about Mr. Carter, they would not have voted for him."

Mr. Carter won more than 90 per cent of the nation's black vote in his 1976 election victory over former President Gerald Ford.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said that Mr. Carter is "vulnerable" with black voters "who want equal educational opportunities for their children. Carter has done precious little about that."

Vernon Jordan, president of the National Urban League, said that black voters feel "disappointment and disillusionment" with Mr. Carter.

Comments from the three appeared in copyrighted interviews in this week's edition of U.S. News & World Report.

26 Held After Clash With Oakland Police

OAKLAND, Calif., April 3 (AP)—A brawl yesterday between policemen and members of the Hell's Angels motorcycle club ended with several persons injured and 26 men arrested.

All 26 men — booked for investigation of a variety of charges including riot, assault on a policeman and interfering with an arrest — were released on bail after the fracas in front of the club's headquarters in East Oakland.

The police said that the "small riot" erupted after two policemen attempted to issue citations to a few members of the group who allegedly were drinking alcoholic beverages on the sidewalk.

Boeing Is Preparing A Super-Quiet Plane

SEATTLE, April 3 (AP)—The Boeing Co. says that it soon will launch what it calls the quietest jet plane ever built. But for the time being, it will be a one-of-a-kind model.

The 25-ton plane is expected to make its maiden flight June 30. Boeing program manager George S. Kelley said that the maximum noise of the four-engine plane will be about 1/30th that of a Boeing 747 jet. The engines are mounted on top of the wings, which will shield much of the noise to the ground, he added.



CAUTION, WALKER CROSSING—Hans van Verre delivers drinks from his tavern, with aid of a homemade sign designed to slow traffic in Ouderkerk, the Netherlands.

In Break-Ins Investigation

Plea Bargain Reported in FBI Case

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, April 3—The Justice Department is exploring plea-bargaining agreements with lawyers for former acting FBI director Patrick Gray 3d and two former FBI officials in an effort to settle the FBI break-in case swiftly, the Los Angeles Times has learned.

Attorneys for Mr. Gray, Mark Felt, formerly No. 2 man in the bureau, and Edward Miller, who headed the FBI's domestic intelligence division during the break-

ins, have been asked to respond by tomorrow. The allegedly illegal FBI tactics were used in a hunt for fugitive members of the radical Weather Underground in the early 1970s.

There was no immediate indication of whether any of the men would agree to guilty pleas. Lawyers for Mr. Felt and Mr. Miller declined comment, and Stephen Sachs, Mr. Gray's attorney, could not be reached. Mr. Sachs is understood to have discussed the case Friday with Acting Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti.

Brezhnev Visits Siberia Troops

MOSCOW, April 3 (AP)—President Leonid Brezhnev arrived today in the Siberian city of Chita for talks with troop commanders about combat readiness and political training standards, the news agency Tass reported.

The stop at Chita, 250 miles north of the Chinese border, also had personal significance for Mr. Brezhnev, who began his own military service there in an armored unit in 1935.

Tass said that he met with commanders of the Trans-Baikal military district and discussed "some questions of combat and political training standards of troops in the district."

Shooting in Spain

MADRID, April 3 (UPI)—Attackers, believed to be Basque separatists, fired on a police station in the Basque town of Lejona last night, wounding a policeman, officials said today.

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spite Threat to Travelers

Japanese Decide to Open Narita Airport on May 20

OKYO, April 3 (UPI)—The Japanese government decided today to open the controversial Tokyo International Airport May 20 despite radical leftist threats that travelers will use the airport at risk of their lives, according to government sources.

The sources said that a ministerial meeting presided over by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda decided the date for opening the port at Narita, about 40 miles from Tokyo. Flights are scheduled to begin the following day.

Thousands of environmentalists, farmers whose land was taken for the airport and leftists held mass rallies yesterday and vowed to keep Narita, built six years ago to ease congestion at Tokyo's Haneda airport, would not open.

"We gather here today not merely to meet but to explore ways to deal a damaging blow to the government," said Issaku Tomura, a spokesman for the opponents.

"We come here on the assumption that we will succeed in our campaign to crush the airport completely," Mr. Tomura told several thousand persons gathered in a park just outside Narita.

Before his speech Mr. Tomura, wearing a motorcycle helmet, told reporters that the campaign is directed against the airport and not at innocent travelers.

"But the lives of some travelers may be sacrificed if the government goes ahead with its plan to open the airport," he said.

A brief scuffle between red-helmeted leftists and some of the 13,000 policemen assigned to guard the airport broke out shortly before the end of a protest march. No injuries were reported.

The Narita airport was to have opened March 30, but a March 26 attack by firebomb-tossing radicals who broke into the control tower and smashed delicate instruments and equipment with steel bars delayed the inauguration. Damage was estimated at nearly \$300,000.

Activists last week damaged a hotel near the airport and unsuccessfully attempted to sabotage a train carrying jet fuel to the new airport, which was built to handle all international flights to and from Tokyo.

The government is considering security measures for the Narita facility, including a double ring of water-filled moats around the entire airport and 24-hour security by thousands of policemen.

Italian Police Round Up 100 in Moro Search

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, April 3—Police today rounded up about 100 young leftists in the Genoa, Pescara and other areas for questioning as part of the hunt for the terrorist happers of former Premier Aldo Moro.

Police said that 13 were held on charges of illegal possession of arms.

The operation involved thousands of police, who searched city streets, country houses and rented buildings and set up roadblocks. Police said it was dictated on orders from the gistrates investigating Mr. Moro's kidnapping, using newly netted powers allowing police to detain for 24 hours anyone who uses to identify himself or use identity papers as suspect.



ARMORED CAR—Technicians work on armor-plating and bullet-proofing of Mercedes-Benz limousine at factory in Cuneo, Italy. Factory got 50 orders for cars with security features after the kidnapping of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro, whose car was not armored.

'Armed Feminism' on Rise in Europe

ROME, April 3 (AP)—Women are taking an increasingly active role in the guerrilla organizations of Western Europe.

• A former coed is led into court in chains as a member of Italy's Red Brigades, the terrorist organization that kidnapped former Premier Aldo Moro.

• A 22-year-old dental assistant among the South Moluccans who commandeered a train in the Netherlands last year was described as the most ruthless of the gang.

• In West Germany, 10 of the 16 terrorists sought in the kidnapping and slaying of Hanns-Martin Schleyer are women. So are two of the three killers of banker Juergen Ponto.

• In Italy of 1978 we have arrived at armed feminism," an Interior Ministry official said.

"They act in cold blood."

"They are violent because society has been so violent against them for so long," Tina Baffi, an Italian lawyer, said.

Although no woman has reached the pinnacle of power in the Irish Republican Army, women have been in the forefront of the Italian and West German terrorist movements.

Western Europe's best-known female terrorist in recent years was Ulrike Meinhof, a Hamburg journalist and housewife who with Andreas Baader organized and led West Germany's Baader-Meinhof terrorist organization in the early 1970s in a campaign of arson, bank robbery, shooting and bombing.

Baader's Friends

Another leader in that group was Baader's mistress, Gudrun Ensslin, who aided him in his first terrorist attack, setting fire to a department store in Frankfurt in 1968 as a strike against the "pig-fascist state." When Baader was arrested for the arson, Mrs. Meinhof led the prison raid that rescued him.

Baader, the two women and a male associate were captured in 1972. All four were found dead in their prison cells, Mrs. Meinhof during the trial, and the other three after a terrorist hijacking to secure their release failed. The government said all four committed suicide.

Italy's Red Brigades also was

founded by a man and a woman, Renato Curcio and his wife, the late Margherita Cagol. And like Mrs. Meinhof, Miss Cagol in 1975 led an armed attack that freed Curcio from jail.

Miss Cagol was killed shortly afterward in a shootout with police. Nadia Mantovani, once a pre-med student at the University of Padua, took her place at Curcio's side. She is still beside him in the defendants' cage in Turin, where the government is attempting for the third time to try 15 members of the Red Brigades.

Class Warrior

Among the fugitive members of the Red Brigades is 26-year-old Susanna Ronconi, a former political science student considered to be in the top echelon of the organization, who once wrote that she went underground "to exalt the role of women in the class war."

Miss Ronconi and another woman are among seven persons wanted in connection with the killing of a Turin police official on March 10, the day after the Red Brigades trial started, and in the kidnapping of Mr. Moro six days later.

Mr. Moro's five bodyguards were killed by the kidnappers, and investigators say they have ascertained that one or possibly two women were among those firing submachine guns.

The IRA in Northern Ireland is said to use women mostly as smugglers of explosives and to lure British soldiers to ambushes.

'Who Can Afford Ponies?'

Maharajahs Change Life-Styles

By William Borders

JODHPUR, India, April 3 (NYT)—Now that he has grown accustomed to the foreign tourists who troop through his 250-room palace, the maharajah of Jodhpur has decided to give them access to his grandfather's two old-worldly private railroad cars and the ancestral hunting lodge as well.

"The idea is to get all this back to the way it was," explained the 30-year-old maharajah, a graduate of Eton and Oxford. "I mean entertaining guests and being hospitable are right in the tradition of the Indian princes. It is something one is supposed to be good at, so why not do it now?"

The maharajah, who sometimes gives his paying guests a thrill by taking tea or a meal with them, in the manner of an English country gentleman, is one of several former Indian princes who have converted their dazzling palaces to hotels in an effort to offset their enormous maintenance costs.

In the 30 years since the birth of an independent India deprived them of their role as rulers, other maharajahs have made successful careers in business or government, or have simply become quiet Indian citizens—"Integration," as it is called by the urbane and energetic young Jodhpur prince, a big broad-shouldered man who is known to his family and to his old school friends in England as "Bajji."

Stigma Fading

"The stigma on us is slowly fading," he said over a beer in the hotel's sumptuous wood-paneled bar, which was a favorite hideaway of his grandfather, who built the palace 40 years ago here at the edge of the Rajasthan desert, 200 miles from the Pakistani border. "I hope people are beginning to discount the propaganda that the maharajahs are all unworthy and stinking rich."

To be sure, some of India's several hundred former princes and lesser rulers are still quite wealthy, and some do have reputations tainted by alcoholism, extravagance or dissolute antics in London or Paris.

But a dozen of them are active diplomats, and half a dozen others are elected members of Parliament, like the former maharajah of Gwalior, who explained, as he campaigned in the hot dusty villages of his constituency in Madhya Pradesh last year, that it was "a continuing obligation of service."

The former maharajah of Kashmir, who renounced his title and is now known as Karan Singh, was a leading member of Indira Gandhi's cabinet. Now an opposition member of Parliament, he lives in New Delhi's diplomatic enclave next door to the East Germans, an anomalous place for the son of one of India's major families, who was born in Cannes, during one of his parents' frequent European tours in the grand old days.

Maharajani of Jaipur

The glamorous maharajani of Jaipur, a familiar figure in places like El Morocco and Maxim's, was in Parliament, too. But that political career was interrupted by her demoralizing and debilitating imprisonment during the state of emergency imposed by Mrs. Gandhi. Now the maharajani spends her time in Jaipur where she and her stepson, who is known as "Bubbles," have also converted their old palace into a hotel, with a celebrated "Polo Bar," named for the sport that used to be a favorite princely pastime.

Polo was a big thing here in Jodhpur, too. In fact, it was the present maharajah's great-great uncle who designed the riding breeches that are now called jodhpurs, and introduced them to the world in London at Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee celebration, which he attended with his ponies. But as a sign of the times, the only polo that anyone plays here any more is bicycle polo.

"Who can afford to keep the ponies?" the maharajah says. The lavish old tiger shoots are illegal now, and pig-sticking, which also used to be a regular feature of a weekend here, is no more because all the wild boars are gone.

Austerity Lacking

Still, life is not exactly austere at the pink sandstone palace, with its 185-foot dome, its carved marble bathtubs, velvet draperies and dozens of regal ancestors brooding down from gilded frames in one sedate parlor after another.

The five-color flag of the House of Jodhpur still flies in front when "His Highness" is in residence at his family's elegant nine-room apartment in the palace.

ace—although it flies almost no place else any more—and many people here still bend to touch the maharajah's feet in obeisance, even though to the government he is just plain Mr. Gaj Singh.

The official de-recognition of the princes' titles occurred in 1971, when Mrs. Gandhi's government also canceled their so-called privy purses, pensions that they had been guaranteed as the price for joining their holdings to India in 1947. The princes, who controlled nearly half the Indian territory at the time, generally regarded the cancellation of the stipends as a betrayal.

Although in the public mind the controversy seems to have evaporated quite quickly, and it is seldom discussed any more, some of the former princes still care about it passionately. Others, especially the younger ones like the maharajah of Jodhpur, have adjusted more easily to their changed status.

As head of one of the more important families—measured by the fact that the British gave it a cannon salute of 17 guns out of a possible maximum of 21—the maharajah of Jodhpur used to receive \$125,000 a year from the government. Cancellation of this stipend was an important factor in his decision to go into the hotel business.

Like many of the maharajahs, he says that financial pressures have forced him to sell much of the sumptuous jewelry that his ancestors collected over their 700-year reign. But he still owns quite a bit of agricultural land, and such reminders of the past as a collection of silver howdahs, the elaborate seats that were placed atop elephants.

"We could never have predicted the way things have gone, so quickly in the last 10 years," he said with a cheerful chuckle during a stroll beside his brilliant red bougainvillea bushes, as dozens of peacocks strutted about proudly and the tourists pointed him out to one another in excited whispers. "Now, who knows what is ahead for my son, who is not yet 3? One cannot say whether he will be called a maharajah, or how he will live.

"But one thing I am sure of—there must continue to be a constructive role in Indian society for people like us."

Obituaries

Ray Noble, Bandleader, Wrote Hit Songs in U.S.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., April 3 (UPI)—Ray Noble, 74, conductor, musician and composer of such hits as "The Very Thought of You" and "Good-night Sweetheart," died of cancer today in a London hospital.

Mr. Noble, who had lived in Santa Barbara since his retirement several years ago, went to London two weeks ago for treatment of the disease.

A native of Brighton, England, Mr. Noble gained fame during the early 1930s as the leader of the Mayfair Orchestra in London and as a recording star.

He came to the United States in 1933 and became a hit at New York's Rainbow Room, where ventriloquist Edgar Bergen was part of his act.

He later conducted the orchestra for Mr. Bergen's radio show for almost 15 years, serving as a foil for Charlie McCarthy and Mortimer Snerd. He also played for the Jack Benny and Burns and Allen radio shows.

Mr. Bergen said that Mr. Noble's "music will live on after him. We worked together for 15 years," Mr. Bergen said.

"He was a fine gentleman to work with. We were good friends during the years we worked together and he read lines as well as any comedian."

Mr. Noble appeared with his orchestra in several films, including "Damsel in Distress," "Here We Go Again" and "Pride of the Yankees."

He probably was best known as a composer. Among his other compositions were "The Touch of Your Lips," "By the Fireside," "I Hadn't Anytime 'Til You," "Cherokee" and many others.

Hamid of Pontianak

JAKARTA, April 3 (AP)—Sultan Hamid II of Pontianak, 65, the former ruler of West Borneo, now known as West Kalimantan, who tried unsuccessfully to block Javanese domination of independent Indonesia, died last week of a liver ailment, his family announced today.

He was imprisoned as a Dutch Army officer by the Japanese during their occupation of Indonesia, and after his release was crowned sultan in 1945. He represented West Borneo during the independence negotiations with the Dutch and after the formation of the federated United States of Indonesia became a minister of state. After the Javanese abolished the federation, President Sukarno imprisoned him for 10 years on charges of collaborating with the Dutch Army.

DEATH NOTICE

The Archbishop and his clergy used the Archdiocesan Bazaar for the purpose of the CANON ARCHBISHOP of the Roman Metropolitan Chapter, on April 2, at the age of 92. The rites were administered. A mass will be celebrated at the Basilica of St. Joseph (St. Joseph's) on Wednesday, April 5, at 10 a.m. A burial mass will be held in the same place (St. Joseph's) on Thursday, April 6, at 7 p.m.

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Messier 87 in Constellation Virgo

Black Hole Found 5 Billion Times Denser Than Sun

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, April 3 (NYT)—Astronomers have found what they believe may be a black hole containing 5 billion times more material than that forming the sun. It is in the core of the galaxy known as Messier 87, or M-87, an assemblage of several hundred billion stars in the constellation Virgo.

This would be the first observational evidence for so huge a black hole. Such objects were originally postulated on a far smaller scale as the remnants of stars that, having exhausted their nuclear fuel, have collapsed to an ultimate extreme of density.

Such an object would generate gravity so strong that nothing could escape it or pass close by, not even light waves. Within it, according to present theory, time would virtually come to a halt and space would become infinitely curved.

Many astronomers believe that evidence for black holes, formed from the collapse of massive stars, has been detected in the bursts of X-rays emitted as gas falling toward the hole from a companion star. Some theorists, however, find the conditions predicted for a black hole so bizarre that they seek other explanations for what is observed.

The holes that have purportedly been detected in recent years, notably Cygnus X-1, are only a few times more huge than the sun, but it has been suggested that far more massive holes may exist in the cores of some, if not all, galaxies. This has been suggested, for example, to explain the catastrophic events evident in some galaxies such as M-87 and the more distant quasars.

M-87 is a giant elliptical galaxy so great that its gravity seems to play a major role in holding together the cluster of 130 galaxies in the constellation Virgo. Although it is 50 million light years away (meaning its light takes that many years to reach the earth), it emits radio waves and X-rays that, even after covering so great a distance, are still extremely powerful.

In photographic exposures that emphasize the central, most brilliant region of M-87 a jet is evident extending 5,000 light years

from the core. Such jets, seen in several galaxies and quasars, apparently manifest great explosions from the core.

The new observations of M-87 have been a coordinated effort by astronomers using two of the world's most powerful telescopes: The 200-inch reflector of the Hale Observatories on Mount Palomar in California and the 157-inch instrument of the Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona.

The Kitt Peak observers recorded the extent to which very rapid motions of stars near the core of the galaxy broaden spec-

tral lines emitted by those stars. On Mount Palomar, electric scanners were swept across the central region of the galaxy to record variations in light intensity with a precision newly made possible by such devices.

Bright Point of Light

As explained in a telephone interview by one of the astronomers, Dr. Jerome Kristian of the California Institute of Technology, this disclosed an extremely bright point of light in the center and a halo less bright but still very brilliant extending 15 to 30

are seconds from the center. It is roughly the angular width of the planet Mars as seen when relatively close.

The stars proved to be in wild motion that an extreme concentration of mass in the seemed necessary to provide gravity holding them captive, despite the brilliance of the region. It did not indicate presence, by a wide margin, sufficient stars or other conventional matter to do the job, and it is suspected that a supermassive black hole exists, partially hidden within the brilliant core.

Accord Reached In Two British Press Walkouts

LONDON, April 3 (AP-DJ)—Two strikes that crippled the printing and distribution of newspapers in London last week were settled during the weekend and all national newspapers were expected to be available today.

A third strike prevented publication of The Sunday Times of London yesterday, but it will not affect publication of the daily Times today.

An agreement was reached Friday between newspaper distributors and members of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades to end an overtime wage dispute that had stopped the distribution of most newspapers in London. The settlement calls for a phased-in schedule of increased overtime pay.

On Saturday, a settlement was reached in a strike by some production workers at the Times, a strike that also had hampered printing of the Guardian, which uses the Times presses in London. This settlement should have allowed publication of a curtailed edition of The Sunday Times, but an unexpected strike by machine assistants prevented it.

French Papers Cost More

PARIS, April 3 (Reuters)—All but one of France's national newspapers today raised their prices because of rising costs. Le Monde went from 1.70 francs (about 35 cents) to 1.70 francs (about 37 cents). Le Figaro and France-Soir each rose from 1.40 francs (about 31 cents) to 1.60 francs. Others raised their prices from 1.50 to 1.60 francs. The morning daily, Le Matin, kept its price unchanged at 1.60 francs.

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PHILIP MORRIS International



Paris Opera administrator Rolf Liebermann with model of stage design for canceled opera.

Paris Opera Cancels Exchanges With Soviet Union

PARIS, April 3 (IHT)—The Paris Opera announced today the breaking off of cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union over the issue of artistic freedom.

Rolf Liebermann, administrator of the opera, said that the decision resulted from the refusal of Soviet authorities to allow Yuri Lyubimov, the director of the Taganka Theater in Moscow, to stage Tchaikovsky's opera "The Queen of Spades" for the Paris Opera in June.

The Paris Opera acted out of loyalty to Mr. Lyubimov and his colleagues in the production, conductor Gennadi Rozhdestvensky and composer Alfred Schnittke, he said, in dropping the production rather than accepting another stage director from the Soviet Union. The production will be replaced by one of Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" from La Scala of Milan.

Mr. Liebermann said there was no indication of precisely what Soviet authorities objected to

in Mr. Lyubimov's planned production. He said the Lyubimov version did not tamper with the original except for a plan to read a French translation of portions of the text between scenes. He said the decor for the Tchaikovsky opera had already been constructed at a cost of more than \$130,000.

Mr. Lyubimov has acquired a reputation for daring theatrical productions with his own company, which visited Paris and other French cities last fall on its first visit to the West. Mr. Lyubimov and his Taganka colleagues also staged the world premiere of a modern opera, Luigi Nono's "Al Gran Sole Carico d'Amore," at La Scala in 1975. Carlo Maria Badini, general manager of La Scala, joined Mr. Liebermann today in denouncing Soviet restrictions on Mr. Lyubimov.

The Paris Opera's decision will mean the cancellation of a scheduled summer appearance of the Leningrad Kirov Ballet, Mr. Liebermann said.

At Least 20 Are Injured

Indian Troops Sent to Hyderabad After Riot Kills 4

NEW DELHI, April 3 (AP)—Indian Army troops were ordered into the streets of Hyderabad, central India, today after four persons were killed and at least 20 were injured by rioting and police gunfire, reports from the area said.

Authorities ordered a two-day curfew in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in a move to halt riots that followed allegations that police raped a

woman and fatally beat her husband four days ago.

The state government asked the army to march troops through the streets after the rioting, the Indian news agency Samachar reported.

The army was called as a move to calm outraged public feelings, according to reports from Hyderabad, a city of 1.6 million.

Opposition politicians in Hyderabad called a work stoppage

and demanded the resignation of the home minister, the chief law enforcement officer of Andhra Pradesh state.

A court inquiry has been ordered into the alleged rape and killing that set off the disturbances last week.

One person was reported killed and there was extensive property damage in three earlier days of anti-police rioting that followed the incident. City buses were a

main target of the mobs. All public transportation was shut. Transport authorities said that rioters burned 10 buses and damaged 60.

The state's chief minister, M.C. Reddi, blamed the trouble on organized groups and outsiders. Mr. Reddi, a follower of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, was installed after Mrs. Gandhi's party won the Andhra Pradesh state election at the end of February.

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Anti-Inflation and the U.S.

President Carter returned from his trip abroad, is going to have to decide quickly about the ominously rising inflation rate. If, that is, he intends to do anything serious. Last January, in his economic package, Mr. Carter outlined in rather vague sketchy terms the beginnings of an attempt to push down the American inflation.

Since then, the administration's record on inflation has been notable more for the pious than for the policy. The administration has newly discovered the old political trick that the world is made up exclusively of people who think that they are special cases. Last year the inflation rate was a little over 6 per cent. Currently it seems to have edged back up to a little over 7 per cent.

He said the thing about it is that the policy is, in principle, the right one. It is the lack of gradual deceleration, to use Mr. Carter's word. He is not thinking about money wage and price controls, a very dangerous approach. He is not inclined toward the kind of fast guidelines, which always tend to become floors rather than ceilings for wages. The President recognizes that it takes time to work the inflation rate down, and the present target is half a percentage point a year.

It now it's moving the other way, and the problems are related to this administration's policies. It keeps getting itself into an embarrassing jam, and it keeps trying to buy its way out by trading off pieces of the inflation strategy. The administration wrings its hands and explains how difficult its political position is on this or that passing question, the first thing you know there's another exception to the deceleration plan. Under the most recent example, the steel industry's increase. Then consider the next one, coming collision over federal pay raises. At the time the coal miners' strike started in December, the administration had already accepted the idea that the wage settlement was going to be extremely large. It edged out to be 39 per cent over three years. It lay out of line with deceleration strategy, the miners were a special case.

When one special case began to breed others in its frantic efforts last month to bring

the strike to a close, the White House leaned hard on the coal companies, and on the steel companies that own coal companies, to give in on certain key points. They gave in—but there is always a price for that kind of cooperation. Last week, even before all of the miners were back at work, long before any newly mined coal had actually moved, U.S. steel announced a price increase of \$10.50 a ton. That was on top of the industry's previous large increase last Feb. 1.

The new increase was answered with the ritual squawk from the White House. Economists there said that the coal settlement justified, at most, an increase of \$4 a ton. hardly had those words appeared when the other big steel companies, led by Bethlehem, announced that they were going to raise their prices by the modest figure of \$5.50 a ton. The White House, which doesn't have much stomach for fights, and which is indebted to the companies for their cooperation in ending the coal strike, managed to say that it was "pleased" at the lower figure. In other words, Mr. Carter accepts a price increase that runs one-third higher than the passed-through cost of the coal settlement.

That episode is an extremely clear example of the nature of U.S. inflation today. It is the effort of some to catch up, and by others to move up their prices quickly in anticipation of it. You could call the jump in steel prices a lot of things—but not deceleration.

Meanwhile, in the next major case coming toward Mr. Carter, the federal government's employees are drumming up their very considerable political support for their next pay raise. Wages in the private economy have been going up around 8 per cent a year, and the federal workers want exactly the same increment. Why should they get less? We could argue that there are important benefits attached to federal employment. One is the great stability and security of those jobs. Another is the exemption from Social Security taxation. But the main point here is that if everybody insists on catching up continuously with inflation—and perhaps getting a little more along the way, for safety's sake, like the steel companies—inflation is not going to wind down. To the contrary, it is going to wind up—precisely as it is now beginning to do.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Our Men in Havana

There were until recently five Americans, indicted of espionage 10 or more years known to be languishing in Cuban prisons. Then last December Reps. Frederick D. D-N.Y., and Richard Nolan, D-N.Y., intervened directly with Fidel Castro, asking that the release of these unforgotten, long-punished men would serve U.S. relations well. Frank Emmick, a heart patient, a self-described frogman convicted in 1964 of being the station chief (he denies it), was soon released—a bitter as well as a broken man. Last month Mr. Emmick held a press conference under the auspices of the American City Council. He meant, he explained, to a promise made to other prisoners—the Americans and, by his count, 40,000 U.S. men—to tell of the horrors of life in Cuba. This he did, with feeling. Subsequently, Mr. Richmond conveyed to Mr. Emmick (the CIA) his view that such accounts, however accurate and understandable, risked undermining continuing efforts to obtain the

liberty of the other four Americans. If released prisoners are to make propaganda against Cuba, then Havana can hardly be expected to release more. So it is that Mr. Richmond is now under strident attack from the anti-Communist right for trying to "cover up" Fidel Castro's crimes.

There the matter rests, with an aggrieved ex-prisoner speaking from the heart and a concerned congressman speaking from the head, and there the matter should rest, unresolved. Given all that now is known of CIA activities in Cuba, accused U.S. spies—as distinguished from Cubans imprisoned for their politics—may not be the best witnesses to bolster the anti-Communist cause. Mr. Emmick nonetheless enjoys the right of any American citizen, since he's free, to speak his piece. Mr. Richmond's responsibility as a public official to act on his best judgment of what will help the four other Americans is equally beyond cavil. We hope the Cubans pay careful attention to them both.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Luddites—Japanese Style

One looking for an example of this century's achievements and disasters combined find it in the deserted corridors of Tokyo's international airport. Disentangling absurd fiasco touches every aspect of Japanese life—political, economic and technological. The technology that churns out the very electronic cargo-handling hangars or kitchens, now all rusty and unused, alone could not have kept agitating the long surely. The radical students must keep it going with their usual efficiency their devilish modes of siege warfare. Should they have lasted so long?...

...a country where political issues have for long been flaccid, where theoretical parties of the left have been steadily losing ground, students searching for a cause found an airport one to get their teeth into. Of the two hours of Luddite smash-up in control tower last week is deplorable, pointless and the worst kind of vandalism. But the uncertain mood of the finds few champions for the airport's sense of national pride enlisted in its se.

—From the Times (London).

Giscard's New Actions

President Giscard d'Estaing of France has taken advantage of his position as the only clear victor in last month's general election to make two clear breaks with the traditions of the Fifth Republic. In the first place he has held a series of meetings at the Elysee Palace, not only with leaders of the parties which have hitherto supported the center-right government in parliament but also with leaders of the left-wing parties and of the trade unions. In the second place, he has reappointed the outgoing Prime Minister, Raymond Barre, to head the new government which will be formed this week.

By both these actions the President has sought to underline his aspiration to set a new style in French politics, a style which he believes corresponds with the desire of ordinary Frenchmen to be government from the center...

The President has made some gestures to change his own image, but his desire to translate a change of style into a transformation of the French political scene cannot succeed unless the Communists fail to change theirs.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 4, 1928

S—Contrary to expectations that the Paris-York phone service would be less in demand after the novelty had worn off, 75 calls, more than on the opening day, were made on day, it was stated yesterday. Of these 45 were for New York alone while the others were relayed to various parts of the United States, even as far as the Western States on the Pacific Ocean.

Fifty Years Ago

April 4, 1903

NEW YORK—The first speech delivered by President Roosevelt on his Western trip reflects his vigorous personality. Mr. Roosevelt says he believes in the Monroe Doctrine with all his heart and soul. While admitting that it is not international law, he thinks it may one day become so. But he said the important thing is that the United States possess the will and the strength to make it effective.



Why Hanoi, Phnom Penh Clash

By Alexander Casella

NEW YORK—While the border question between Vietnam and Cambodia has been the most visible source of conflict between the two countries, the essence of the confrontation is between two totally different and ultimately incompatible systems of government.

Ever since coming to power in the northern half of the country in 1955, Vietnam's Communists have been acutely aware of the necessity of having a stable currency and fighting inflation. In 1976, the year after the fall of Saigon, a first currency exchange was held in the South. The "southern" dong, now in use is only a temporary currency, however. It is not interchangeable with the "northern" dong, so as to avoid importing into the north the south's inflation. Ultimately, both currencies will be replaced by a single new currency.

To promote savings, Vietnam's government pays a 4.5 per cent interest rate on savings accounts and, in order to acquire foreign exchange, encourages its citizens to receive remittances from abroad. Thus, many Vietnamese in Hanoi receive money transfers from their families in France in order to eventually buy a home. They can do so because housing in North Vietnam has not been nationalized.

Opposite Path

Faced with an economic situation somewhat similar to Vietnam's the Khmer Rouge—the Cambodian Communists—took the opposite path: instead of reforming their currency, they abolished it, and with it, all forms of private ownership.

Cambodia is the only nation without a currency. The population has been divided into groups of 30 families each of which receives, once a month, a specific amount of rice, cooking oil, fish sauce, etc. The only flexibility the individual has is to barter part of his ration, but he is permitted to possess only his clothes and eating utensils, to the exclusion of any other goods. Thus, while the Vietnamese encourage some private ownership, provided it is the fruit of one's labor, the Cambodian Communists seem to have effectively eliminated it.

The diplomatic differences between Vietnam and Cambodia are equally glaring. Vietnam has established diplomatic relations with almost all nations, except for the United States and a few others. All the socialist countries as well as most Western European countries have embassies in Hanoi and vice versa.

While life for Western diplomats in Hanoi is Spartan, Hanoi

affords the usual diplomatic privileges of radio communications, coded cables and the sealed diplomatic pouch. Authorization to travel outside Hanoi to sea or mountain resorts is generally granted within a day. The authorities have set up a wing of the city's most modern hospital to care for foreign diplomats, and at regular intervals organize dances and other social gatherings to provide entertainment.

Sealed Street

At present there are seven foreign embassies in Phnom Penh, representing China, Yugoslavia, Romania, North Korea, Laos, Egypt and Cuba. Each embassy is provided with a villa, water, electricity, a car and driver. With the exception of the Chinese, all the embassies are situated on one street, some 300 yards long, sealed off at both ends by barbed wire and heavily guarded. Diplomats are not permitted to move beyond their street or to visit one another without a special permit. When they want to meet they must do so in the street. Once a day a cooked meal is delivered to each embassy door. The menu is the same, day after day, month after month.

Embassies are denied access to Cambodian doctors and hospitals, and diplomats have been informed that in case of illness they should leave the country and seek medical care elsewhere. With the exception of China's, the embassies are not permitted to have radios, and as the country has no mail or cable service, diplomats live in practically incommunicado. Their only link with the outside world is through their diplomatic pouches, which they hand-carry on the bi-monthly flight to Peking. The pouch, however, has to be handed over to the Khmer Rouge 24 hours before departure for inspection. When one embassy enclosed a coded message, the Cambodians poured acid on it.

Vietnam accepts aid from all sources, provided no strings are attached. It has a permanent mission to the United Nations, and three UN organizations have offices in Hanoi. Cambodia accepts aid exclusively from China and as no mission at the United Nations. While South Vietnamese continue to leave their country clandestinely, headed for Thailand or Malaysia, some 100,000 Cambodians have fled the Khmer Rouge to seek refuge in Communist Vietnam. There is no evidence that any Vietnamese has fled his country to seek refuge in Cambodia.

Vietnam has daily foreign-language radio broadcasts, and through its press agency, has gone to considerable effort to explain its stand in the conflict with Cam-

bodia. Conversely, the Khmer Rouge only broadcast in Cambodian, have no foreign-oriented publications, and did not deem it necessary to present their case to the outside world.

The picture that emerges is that of two neighboring regimes, both claiming Marxism as their inspiration, but ultimately so diametrically different that they appear inevitable headed on a collision course.

Alexander Casella recently served 18 months in Hanoi as representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees. He is now a senior associate at the International Fact-Finding Center of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Deploying the Neutron Bomb

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Recently, Gen. Alexander Haig, who heads NATO, told a Pentagon news conference that the President should proceed to deploy "ERs," which is the term the technical folk use to signify "neutron bombs." There are reasons not merely mincing, but scientific, for making the distinction. To speak of a neutron bomb is to invoke Hiroshima clouds. Whereas enhancing radiation, which is all that a neutron bomb does, simply intensifies the heat, as the words suggest.

For reasons that should be irrelevant to this analysis but are not, the neutron bomb is, taxonomically, a member of the nuclear family. That is, atom-splitting of some sort or other goes on in order to make an ER go. What is of course relevant isn't what makes it go, but what then happens. But this the Soviet Union does not permit us to discuss, preferring to talk about the ER's as though they were an advanced form of hydrogen bomb, to be deployed by all decent, industrious and well intentioned men.

Now Gen. Haig's press conference is twice important. First because it brought attention to the military need for the new ER's. Over at the other end, the Warsaw Pact has developed the frightful SS-20 missile, capable of blowing up an entire megalopolis, and has trained these on NATO targets. Specifically, one SS-20 missile is, to quote Haig, "2,000 times more devastating in explosive consequences." The intensive propaganda war waged by the Soviet Union against the deployment of the neutron bomb is extremely easy for any student of Soviet rhetoric to transcribe. It says: "You may not deploy one because we haven't got one."

Huge Machine

What the Russians have is a huge, highly mobile concentration of the world's top military machines. The Warsaw Pact has 31 armored divisions; we have 11. They have 36 infantry divisions, we have 18. What do we do when the juggernaut begins to rumble? We can fire some ERs, that's what; and the effect would be devastating against a motorized division moving toward you. That being the case, as Gen. Haig stresses, the ERs would enhance the deterrent credibility of the

Israeli-Arab Impasse

The Hour of Grace

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Golda Meir speaking to the Knesset as Prime Minister on May 26, 1970, put in a few words what Israeli leaders had long considered the key to peace: "Nothing is lacking for the making of peace but the Arab persistence in denying Israel's very right to exist. Arab refusal to acquiesce in our existence in the Middle East, alongside the Arab states, shides. The only way to peace is through a change in that recalcitrance. When it changes, there will no longer be any obstacle to peace negotiations."

Last November the leader of the largest Arab state made that long-desired change, accepted Israel's right to exist, welcomed it to the Middle East, and offered it full peace and security arrangements.

Yet today, the hope aroused by President Sadat's historic move is just about extinguished. What has gone wrong?

Large Reason

One large reason for the failure was caught in a moment last Jan. 19, just two months after Mr. Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. Prime Minister Begin was talking with a group of French Jews. Through them he told Egyptians that a willingness to recognize Israel did not call for concessions in response.

"We never asked your President," Mr. Begin said, "or your government or any other president or general to recognize our right to exist."

Those words, and their tone, made clear that the attitude expressed by Mrs. Meir has changed. Israel's government no longer saw an acceptance of its existence as a transforming fact, opening the way to peace. Mr. Begin did not seem aware of, or sensitive to, the scale and risk of what Mr. Sadat was attempting on his side.

Of course Mr. Begin welcomed the Sadat initiative. But from the beginning there was something less than full-hearted in his response. The beginning was his speech to the Knesset following Mr. Sadat's: an ungenerous speech, properly referring to the torments of the Jewish people but failing to make the barest gesture of awareness that Arabs, too, have suffered.

Folly

Then came the decision to start new settlements in occupied territory, conceding the decision with what former Prime Minister Rabin called "tricks" and "shameful subterfuge." To change the status quo during any negotiation, even for a commercial contract, is crude behavior. To do so during peace negotiations that Israel had sought for 30 years was insensitivity to the point of folly.

Finally, there came Mr. Begin's assertion that Resolution 242 required no Israeli withdrawal at all from the West Bank. Once again it was a change of policy covered by unconvincing subterfuge: A legalistic argument dismissed by those who participated in drafting the resolution, including Israeli diplomats, as frivolous.

Those tactics raised the question whether Mr. Begin has the vision, the imagination—for peace. But obviously more is involved than tactics. Menachem Begin is the product of a particular history and a terrible one: his family destroyed in the Holocaust, he himself imprisoned by the Soviets and saved by providence. And he has a lifelong ideological commitment to a greater Israel.

Given all that, Mr. Begin has played the role that should have been expected. Indeed, he went beyond the limits of his own ideology when he offered Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza even a restricted form of "self-rule." It is just that some had hoped he would prove a De Gaulle, able to put aside nationalist ideology for the sake of his country's true peace.

Outsiders

There is nothing that outsiders can or should do now. Only the people of Israel can change Mr. Begin's policy, and it may be that they agree with him in rejecting peace on what they know are the only terms available: A commitment to withdraw at some point from most occupied land. But the cost of saying no to peace should be understood, in Israel and elsewhere.

Last January, Abba Eban, Israel's former Foreign Minister, wrote that there was "a sense of something choked and strangled" in Israeli life, for all its exuberance. "The claustrophobic sense of exclusion from any affirmative human contact with the neighboring world has worked on Israeli morale and emotion more deeply than we have ever wanted to confess," Mr. Eban said. "Now the windows have been opened and the air is rushing in."

"To let the hour of grace be squandered now would be such a violation of universal human hopes that leaders on both sides of the conflict may well shrink back from any avoidable obduracy."

Many continue to hope, against reason, that this chance for peace will not fail. "The present moment is the most hopeful since Israel's creation," the Wall Street Journal said last week, "and we cannot believe that any Israeli government would let it pass." But the hour of grace is passing.

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Mission's latest: pleated knits in solid colors for day and lanes for evening.



The unrelenting military look from Armani.

Shouldering On With the Aggressive Military Look

By Hebe Dorsey
MILAN, April 3 (IHT)—The news out of Milan's fall and winter ready-to-wear collections is shoulders, shoulders and more shoulders.

The result is a tough, aggressive military look with epaulettes, gold or braided piping, gold buttons, officer's collars, air force jackets and even air force wings sewn onto the garments. The most popular color is, obviously, khaki, followed by army-blanket maroon and air-force blue. The only real touch of color comes from a rich Bordeaux.

Italian designers readily admit having been influenced by their country's political unrest, which, in some cases, can turn into trauma. Armani's collection, particularly, hit the viewer in the stomach with grim, unrelenting violence, emphasized by platoons of models wearing weird black lipstick and rouge eyelids.

A lot of it, of course, can be discarded as showmanship and there are, after all, various versions of the same look, with some softer than others.

The most rewarding part of padded shoulders is that they bring back a firm, more constructed look after seasons of a loose silhouette that was definitely turning to slumphy.

The Hunger Effect

Layers and shawls are out and so is the drab salt-mine look that went with them. One can look forward to looking slimmer,

leaner, cleaner. Padded shoulders also have a way of straightening up a garment and the woman with it, as if they were a hanger.

For evening, the contrast between padded shoulders and soft, sensual, satin-clad hips can be quite sexy—a switch that becomes obvious in the different set of walks on the runway. In the daytime, the models stride, in the evening, they slouch.

Skirts are slimmer and longer—and often worn over narrow pants. Pants, on the whole, are all over, which is new for Italian designers. The short spencer jacket is the one surest to catch on because it is so flattering. Leather and fur are an important part of the Italian collections. Satins and golden gauzes dominate the evening picture.

But outside of the military look, the Italian designers ran short of ideas. They made up for it by the incredible quality and variety of their fabrics, leathers, knits and furs, all of which put Italian fashion in a class apart.

Toy Soldiers

Giorgio Armani, who, with Gianni Versace, leads the new wave of Italian designers, said it all in his opening tableau that looked like a row of neat toy soldiers, all in khaki raincoats, with stand-up collars, epaulettes, belts, tightly belted, flat men's shoes and wool stockings. A handsome blond spine-to-the-front soldier slipped over jackets and coats

FASHION IN ITALY

like a bullet-proof jacket and you soon began to look for a sub-machine gun.

But Armani softened up the blow with belts over ruffles, quilting, shirring, wool bows and silver leather blouses. He also had the best selection of fabrics in town—dull jacquard wools, hammered velvets, soft satins and gold-flecked gauzes.

Noted for putting the big, loose, unconstructed blazer on the map, Armani followed up with a tweedy, more tailored, long-lapelled, one-button blazer that is sure to be another winner.

Gianni Versace, who admitted being in a state of turmoil, scored both with Callaghan and Complice collections. The first one was mostly knits, at which Versace did extremely well considering that knits are bound to go through a difficult phase. His slim, bi-color knit dresses over slim pants had an easy, uncomplicated charm. His Scottish-inspired belted spencers over soft, plaid skirts and his slim, cable-knit coats also had a young ring.

For Complice, he delivered a military look but softened it with spongy textures, fur borders and braid rather than leather piping. He did, however, come up with a couple of maroon leather, SS coats with silver fox bows and some of his models wore hip

belts—and carried whips as well. But the rose-satin evening clothes and gold-lame T-shirts as well as gold-trimmed blouses and pants were a reassuring sign that there is still hope in Versace's world.

Mariuccia Mandelli (Krizia's designer) deserves a special award for her boutique on Via della Spiga. By far the prettiest in town, it has a khaki and white decor with funny rag dolls for dummies, falling all over themselves.

Her collection started off well, with boucle wool garments, the texture and color of oatmeal. But it fell apart with satin clown pants and tiered, fringed dresses. Buyers, however, keep saying that Krizia's collection looks better on the racks than it does on the runway.

Basile also did the big shoulders in his tailored men's suits with satin blouses. His collection, "right on target," as Neil Fox, vice-president of I. Magnin put it, picked up all the familiar themes with an easy, commercial but highly pleasant hand. His evening story, told with long, satin tunics over tightly draped hips and narrow satin pants, is sure to go over very well.

The Missonis, whose latest venture is furniture, celebrated their 25th anniversary with a retrospective of their work—magazine blow-ups, samples of their working sketches and colors as well as models of several seasons past, all of which showed remarkable resilience.

U.S. Woman Preaches at Westminster Abbey

Christians and Sexual Equality

By Roy Reed

LONDON, April 3 (NYT)—The Rev. Mary Michael Simpson, a canon residentiary at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, yesterday became the first ordained woman to preach in Westminster Abbey.

Her sermon was a strong statement in favor of sexual equality in the Christian church, an issue that is becoming more vigorously argued in Britain as it has been recently in North America.

She said that the church everywhere had suffered disastrously by treating women as "second-class Christians."

"Christian creativity for the present age must not depend on male leaders," she declared at an evening gathering of about 700 people. "Woman's contribution— from women properly trained and authorized—is essential."

Canon Simpson was not the first woman but the first ordained one to speak in the shrine where all but two of England's monarchs have been crowned since its consecration in 1065.

Queen Elizabeth, who was crowned there in June, 1953, and who is the head of the Church of England, visited the Abbey Saturday for a celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Royal Air Force.

Five-Week Tour

Canon Simpson's sermon, given at the invitation of one of the abbey's four canons, was the beginning of a five-week tour to help British advocates of sexual equality build public pressure for the ordination of women by the mother church of the worldwide Anglican communion.

Churches of the Anglican communion in at least three other countries—the United States, Canada and New Zealand—and in the British crown colony of Hong Kong now ordain women. The issue is to be debated at the general synod of the Church of England in November. It will also be discussed in July when Anglican bishops from around the world meet for a conference here.

The Church of England has said it has "no fundamental objection" to women in the priesthood but prefers to wait until public sentiment is more receptive. Many clergymen here

resist the move strongly, usually citing the theological argument that since Jesus was a man, only a man can represent Him at the altar.

Canon Simpson told the gathering at the abbey that there was no scriptural authority for the men-only argument. The objection to women is more emotional than theological, she said.

Opponents also point to the objections of the Roman Catholic Church, asserting that ordination of women by the Anglicans would severely set back the current unity effort by the two communions.

News Conference

Canon Simpson, a 52-year-old Texan, dealt with that argument bluntly during a news conference after her arrival Friday. "It depends on whether you're going to lose the Roman Catholic Church or whether you're going to lose half the human race," she said.

Another American woman, the Rev. Alison Palmer, defied church law by administering communion in two English churches last year. Canon Simpson probably will not do that, although one church has asked her to.

"That would really put the cat among the pigeons," said the Rev. Trevor Beeson, the abbey canon who asked her to preach there, with some relish. Both he and the dean of Westminster Abbey, Dr. Edward Carpenter, favor the ordination of women.

So, privately, does the clerical head of the Church of England, Dr. Donald Coggan, the archbishop of Canterbury. But he has refrained from pushing the issue

publicly for fear of further dividing the church.

Canon Simpson was the first American Episcopal nun to be ordained as a priest. She was the first woman to become a Canon in the American Episcopal Church, being installed last October, 10 months after her ordination. She is one of about 16 women who are Episcopal priests in the United States.

Szigeti Scores To Be Given to Liszt Academy

Budapest, April 3 (AP)—The daughter of Joseph Szigeti, a Hungarian-born violinist who died in 1973 at the age of 81, has informed Budapest's Liszt Academy of Music that she is presenting her father's collection of musical scores to the academy, where he studied.

The collection, about a thousand scores, includes many annotated by Szigeti. Szigeti also published violin transcriptions of works by Bach, Rameau, Scriabin, Debussy, Elgar, Bartok, and other classical and modern masters.

The presentation of the collection will take place in June, 1978, when an international violin competition, named after Szigeti, will be staged in the Budapest Academy.

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Jimmy Carter,
President of the United States
NATO Council, Brussels,
January 6, 1978.

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tions. It suffices to acknowledge that fundamental political, social, and moral issues continue to divide East and West; that these issues continue to offer the material for dispute and confrontation; and that the risks of such dispute persist in the context of the greatest peacetime aggregation of military power the world has ever seen."

General Alexander M. Haig, Jr.,
Supreme Allied Commander Europe
U.S. Senate, March 2, 1978.

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McDonnell Douglas personnel observe NATO anniversary.

On Tuesday, April 4, NATO will begin its 30th year of service to the people of the Atlantic Alliance. To mark this significant anniversary the plants and offices of McDonnell Douglas are closed Monday, April 3, as our personnel enjoy a paid holiday.

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Alcoa 1.34	7	37	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 3/4	+ 1/4	38 1/2
Alcoa 1.34	7	37	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 3/4	+ 1/4	38 1/2
Alcoa 1.34	7	37	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 3/4	+ 1/4	38 1/2
Alcoa 1.34	7	37	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 3/4	+ 1/4	38 1/2
Alcoa 1.34	7	37	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 3/4	+ 1/4	38 1/2
Alcoa 1.34	7	37	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 3/4	+ 1/4	38 1/2
Alcoa 1.34	7	37	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 3/4	+ 1/4	38 1/2
Alcoa 1.34	7	37	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 3/4	+ 1/4	38 1/2
Alcoa 1.34	7	37	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 3/4	+ 1/4	38 1/2

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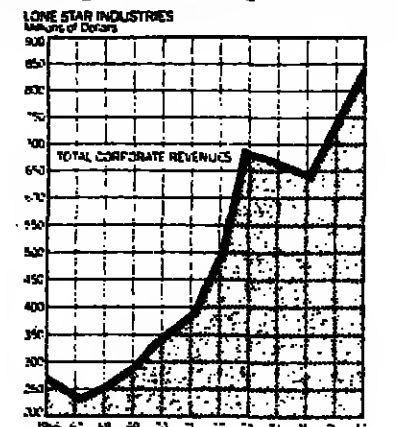
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Midland Bank Group

Midland Bank Limited, one of Britain's leading banking groups, has just published its Report and Accounts for 1977 and the Annual Statement to Shareholders of the Chairman, The Right Hon. Lord Armstrong of Sanderstead, PC, GCB, MVO.

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Copies of the Annual Report and Chairman's Statement can be obtained from: The Secretary, Midland Bank Limited, Head Office, Poultry, London EC2P 2BX, England.



Midland Bank Group

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1978

Page 9

**U.K. Grants
Leyland Aid
For 1978****NEB Promises Funds
To 1981 If Goals Met**

LONDON, April 3 (AP-DJ)—Britain will provide British Leyland with £450 million in aid this year, Industry Secretary Eric Varley announced today.

The plans were drawn up by the National Enterprise Board (NEB), which holds the government's 95-percent interest in the company.

Addressing the House of Commons, Mr. Varley said "the government accepts in principle that £850 million of public funds will be needed over the period 1978-81, and envisages that, if British Leyland progresses on the lines set out in the (NEB) plan, the necessary funds will be provided."

This year's £450 million in government funds will come mainly through a proposed rights issues announced last week.

Mr. Varley said that in the future, the government will decide what amount of aid to give Leyland on an annual basis, "in the light of progress made and of future prospects."

If events indicate that there is a "serious risk" that the NEB plans cannot be achieved, Mr. Varley said, "then the government with the company and the NEB will have to consider the options; and the government would have to accept the financial consequences of any change of plan that it might then agree with the NEB."

The secretary added that the government expected Leyland to show a 10-percent return on capital by 1981.

The report on which the government based its decision to grant the car maker further aid admitted that last year Leyland failed to meet set targets "too virtually all counts."

The NEB, which will hold 99 percent of Leyland's equity after the rights issue, said new government funds through 1981 are needed to help "finance an investment program of some £1.3 billion and to finance a higher level of business activity."

The NEB said it firmly believed that Leyland, the largest car company in Britain, had a viable future in the long term.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Martin Marietta Bidding for Aircro**

Aircro, which has been resisting an effort by BOC International of London to acquire more of its shares for \$43 each, has a \$50-a-share proposal from Martin Marietta Corp., a major maker of aerospace equipment and aluminum. Aircro, a major maker of industrial gases, welding equipment and metals, says that the Martin Marietta proposal is being considered by its board. The bid is the latest result of efforts by Aircro to try to stop BOC, also a major maker of industrial gases, from acquiring more of its shares at a level that Aircro management has said was too low. BOC, through an original purchase of four million shares in 1973 and one of 1.8 million shares last January, both at \$43 a share, has recently bought more shares in the stock market, at about \$44 a share. It now controls about 56 percent of Aircro's outstanding stock. Aircro has, however, challenged the 1.8 million-share purchase in federal court. Up to last January, Aircro management had cooperated with and encouraged BOC's bid to buy its shares. The companies had discussed merging some of their operations and their top executive officers served on each others' boards. But on Jan. 24, the two groups had a falling out, with Aircro management accusing BOC of disregarding an earlier agreement made in December that they would buy only 1.8 million shares at the \$43 level.

GE Makes New High Power Transistor

General Electric has developed what it claims to be the world's most efficient high-power transistor. It says one of the first applications will be in a pair of experimental electric vehicles now being

developed under a \$6-million contract from the U.S. Department of Energy. GE says the new transistor, a silicon chip about 1/4 by 1/4 inches mounted in a copper package, is capable of switching 400 volts and up to 350 amperes on and off in less than a microsecond, or one-millionth of a second. It requires only one-tenth of an amp to activate it, compared to five to 10 amps needed up to now. An Energy Department official says the GE transistor will "allow a better control of power from battery to motor." Thus, it is expected that the batteries of GE electric cars will last longer, making the GE electric car much cheaper to operate. A GE official says the transistor "has the potential to meet any electrical engineering needs in a wide variety of applications."

U.S. Auto Sales Likely to Trail '77's

Despite huge inventories, U.S. auto makers have set ambitious second-quarter production schedules in anticipation of a brisk pace of car sales this spring. The production goals, however, are slightly lower than last year's, providing the firmest indication yet that, despite some optimistic predictions, auto executives expect that 1978 sales are likely to fall slightly below last year's. Since the introduction of the 1978 models in October, the auto makers have been setting quarterly production goals well ahead of year-earlier levels, in line with predictions that sales would run as much as 6-percent ahead of last year's. When new-car sales began to slump unexpectedly in mid-November, the auto makers began to scale back their ambitions so that actual production for the fourth quarter and the first quarter were below initial goals.

EOE Opens With Nine Call Series**Options Trading Begins In Amsterdam**

By William Kucwicz
AMSTERDAM, April 3 (AP-DJ)—The Amsterdam Stock Exchange will launch tomorrow Europe's first venture into traded stock options, hoping to attract sizable investment from throughout the Continent and Britain and seeking to cash-in on a young business which has proved so lucrative in the United States.

Three years in the making, the European Options Exchange (EOE) has been hobbled by some last-minute hitches and governmental wrangling. But the ambitious project is on schedule, with Dutch Finance Minister Frans Andriessen ready to ceremonially trade the first option tomorrow afternoon.

Officials of the EOE, which is situated in new quarters adjoining the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, are "cautiously optimistic" that

trading will get off the ground smoothly and slowly. "It's not that bad to start slowly... It's much more important to get your controlling department (into operation) because that is something that can start only when the market is there," said L.W.G. Scholten, EOE managing director.

Initially, the exchange will offer only "call" options, giving the bearer the option to buy a specific number of underlying shares, at a fixed preset price, within a limited period of time. For that right, the buyer of the option pays a premium, which the seller receives.

What makes this system different from traditional "put-call" transactions is that the options themselves are traded, with investors being able to make a profit on fluctuations in the premium

alone. Any direct link between the buyer and seller is also severed by a common clearing mechanism. The Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE) developed this system in the early 1970s and several exchanges in

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 7)

**Swiss to End
Gold Backing**

Bern, April 3 (Reuters)—Switzerland plans to end the compulsory 40 percent gold backing for banknotes as part of the new law covering the activities of the National Bank, a Finance Ministry spokesman said today.

He said that the plan to drop the regulation was motivated by a desire to spare the National Bank unnecessary trouble and the expense of buying more gold if bank-note circulation rises.

In the longer term it would have been necessary for the bank to acquire more gold to add to its reserves of 11.9 billion francs if bank note circulation were to rise sharply above its present level of around 19.5 billion francs, he said.

**Prices Drop
On Wall St.**

NEW YORK, April 3 (IHT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined broadly in moderate trading today amid persistent concern over the dollar's weakness and fears of tighter credit.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 751.04, off 6.32. Volume totaled 20.23 million shares, down from 20.13.

Declines led advances by more than three to one. U.S. construction spending rose \$6.9 billion annually, or 4 percent, in February, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$178.1 billion, the Commerce Department reported. The rise compares with a \$5.5-billion decline in January but was up 13.5 percent higher than a year earlier.

Buttes Gas & Oil, delayed at the opening, fell 2 1/2 to 12 and Getty oil lost 1 to 158. Buttes reported a fourth quarter loss compared with a year earlier profit and said the ruler of Sharjah in the Persian Gulf raised taxes and royalties on production from the Mubarak Field off Abu Musa Island, in which both companies have interests.

General Motors slipped 1 to 60 1/2. The company said its U.S. car production fell to 525,722 in March from 548,085 a year earlier.

Actively traded Gillet lost 1 1/4 to 25 1/4 on volume of 312,000. The company said it knew of no reason for the activity.

Nevada Power gained 1 1/2 to 23 1/2 after the company raised its quarterly dividend to 50 cents from 44.

International Paper fell 1 1/4 to 36 1/4. Polack Corp. 1 to 25 1/4. Harris Corp. 1 to 46 1/4. Superior Oil 6 1/4 to 24 1/4. National Medical care 1 1/2 to 21 and Delta Airlines 1 to 39.

Prices closed broadly lower on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading with the market-value index down 0.51 to 128.43.

**Volvo Net
Up Sharply,
Sales Rise
Kloekner Posts Loss
On 1.1% Sales Dip**

From Wire Dispatches
GOTEBORG, Sweden, April 3—Volvo group's net profit rose 214 percent to 198 million kronor (about \$43.5 million) in 1977 from 63 million kronor the previous year, the company reported today.

However, pretax profit fell to 351 million kronor from 582 million, while group sales rose 2.7 percent to 16.17 billion kronor from 15.74 billion. Group domestic sales fell to 4.73 billion kronor from 5.01 billion while foreign sales rose to 11.45 billion kronor from 10.73 billion.

The board proposed an unchanged dividend of six kronor. Group operating costs were reduced by a special grant of 193 million kronor by The Netherlands to aid Volvo's unit there.

Parent company net rose to 160 million kronor from 121 million the previous year.

Kloekner-Werke Loss
From Wire Dispatches
DUISBURG, West Germany, April 3—Kloekner-Werke lost 95.8 million Deutsche marks in the year ended Sept. 30 compared with a net profit of 136,000 DM the previous year, the company said today.

Group sales fell 1.1 percent to 4.12 billion DM from 4.17 billion DM. Sales figures are adjusted to include the takeover of Maximilian-Huette Steel Works.

Kloekner-Werke, West Germany's third largest steel works, said that the loss stemmed solely from the steel production sector with earnings and losses in the metal fabrication sector about in balance.

The company also said it will take over more than a 20-percent share of Alz NV, a Belgian firm controlled by Cockerill, the Belgian steel group, pending authorization by Belgian and Common Market authorities. It will pay about 30 million DM for the share, with about 20 million DM of that provided by a capital increase through a share issue.

Alz manufactures rust-free lead and had turnover of 250 million DM in 1977.

Kloekner-Werke said turnover in the first five months of the current fiscal year has shown improvement. Monthly average rolled steel production is up 5.2 percent from a year earlier and crude steel production is up 5.5 percent. However, sales fell 6.6 percent to average 320.7 million DM a month.

Managing board chairman Herbert Gienow said it would be pure speculation for him to estimate when the company would pay a dividend. The dividend was eliminated last fiscal year. The last dividend paid by the company was six DM a share for fiscal 1975.

Linde Net Up 7.7%

From Wire Dispatches
WIESBADEN, April 3—Linde AG's domestic group net profit rose 7.7 percent last year to 33.6 million Deutsche marks from 31.2 million the previous year, the company said today. Net profit of the parent company rose 11.5 percent to 28.47 million DM.

Turnover totaled 1.67 billion DM, up from 1.55 billion. Domestic sales rose 11.6 percent to 1.18 billion DM while export turnover declined 1.8 percent to 489 million DM.

Group income orders fell 28 percent to 1.62 billion DM.

U.S. Steel Rolls Back Prices

From Wire Dispatches
PITTSBURGH, April 3—U.S. Steel and Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel rolled back their recent \$10.50-a-ton price increase "to be competitive in the market on a product-by-product basis" after other major U.S. steelmakers raised prices about \$5.50 a ton.

The roll back follows pressure by the government to forgo a larger boost. In Washington, a spokesman for the Council on Wage and Price Stability said the agency is "very pleased" by the move.

But the pricing situation for some products—including tubular steel used by the oil and gas industry—remains uncertain.

Late last week, Bethlehem Steel, the second-largest U.S. producer, joined several other steelmakers in an apparent endorsement of the \$5.50 a ton increase posted the previous day by National Steel, the third-largest producer.

Nonetheless, steel buyers and other industry observers speculated that price increases higher than \$5.50 a ton might prevail for some products.

A spokesman for Republic Steel, which said Friday it would raise most prices \$5.50 a ton, confirmed industry rumors that the company's list price for cold-finished bars had been raised \$9.50 a ton. "The marketplace will deter-

**Carter Officials
'Very Pleased'**

mine what the price ultimately will be," he added. Part of the pricing confusion reflects the differing product mixes of various steelmakers. There appears to be a clear consensus on flat-rolled products—with two major flat-rolled producers, National Steel and Chicago-based Inland Steel, on record with \$5.50-a-ton boosts. This would imply an increase to

\$363.50 a ton for cold-rolled sheet, used in autos and appliances, and to \$305.50 a ton for hot-rolled sheet, used in various consumer products.

Kaiser Steel, who raised price today by \$5.50 a ton on most products, said that while the increase is not enough to cover higher costs, "We have to be responsive to market forces."

Prices remain unclear for other products, including heavy plate and structural steel for the capital goods market, and tubular products.

**Carter Officials Gloomy
About Economic Outlook**

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP-DJ)—Two members of President Carter's cabinet made gloomy statements concerning the economy over the weekend.

Between the bad weather and the coal strike, there was no room for economic growth in the first quarter, Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said. The "temporary interruption of growth" means the unemployment rate, declining steadily in recent months, may level off, she said in a speech in North Carolina.

Separately, Treasury Secretary

Michael Blumenthal, in a television interview, warned that "inflation may be accelerating."

Their gloomy statements illustrate the growing concern in the administration over the economy.

Mrs. Kreps did not give a precise estimate of what the real gross national product—the nation's output of goods and services adjusted for inflation—might have been in the first quarter. Some government economists are bating that GNP may actually have declined in the quarter which would be the first drop since the 9.6-percent slide in the first quarter of 1975. Mrs. Kreps said she expects GNP was "billed" changed from the fourth-quarter level when real GNP grew last quarter 3.8 percent.

"This isn't a cause for alarm and doesn't alter our expectation that solid growth of real output will occur during 1978," she said. But government economists are privately trimming forecasts for the administration's official 4.5 to 5-percent growth target for the year.

The Commerce Department scheduled to make its formal report of first-quarter GNP Apr. 19.

Mrs. Kreps noted that 3.5 to 4 percent in real growth is "needed just to keep the unemployment rate from rising." She added, "We must face the prospect that the unemployment rate will level off for a period" after the months of declines. The jobless rate fell to 6.1 percent in February, below the administration target of 6.2 percent for the first quarter of 1978.

"I am more concerned about inflation today than I was two months ago," Mr. Blumenthal said. Asked whether he favored cut in this year's scheduled pay increase for government employees, he said "business and labor and everybody should live with price and wage increases at a lower rate than last year. And that applies to government salaries just as well."

There is also a considerable amount of interest revenue from the Bank of Japan's investments in U.S. Treasury bills and other interest-bearing notes which amounts to around \$200 million each month.

Finance Ministry officials also confirmed earlier reports the ministry placed about \$500 million from the official reserves with Japanese commercial banks during March. The officials said the placements were made to enable the banks to reduce short-term external liabilities. But banking sources noted that without the deposits, which they said were at rates "slightly advantageous" to the receiving banks, Japan's reserves would have been \$500 million more than the record figure.

Margins Raised

Separately, the Japan Securities Finance Co. announced that margin trading requirement for the stock exchange will be raised to 60 percent from the current 50 percent, effective immediately. A cash requirement also was imposed at a uniform 10 percent. There previously was no cash requirement.

As a result, brokers said, the Nikkei Dow index fell 41.77 points to 5,430.33. The dollar's

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

China Oil Output Rises

TOKYO, April 3 (AP-DJ)—China's crude-oil and gas output was up in the first quarter of 1978 from a year earlier, the official Hsinhua News Agency report said. Oil output rose 10 percent and natural gas 1 percent, exceeding earlier targets, the report said, although on production figures were given.

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Midland Bank Ltd.	
Société Générale	
Société Générale de Banque	

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (as expressed in millions of US dollars)	1977***	1976**	1975*
Capital and reserves	112	79	46
Subordinated credit lines of shareholders	130	120	106
Net profit of the year	13	10	8
Medium- and long-term credits granted	1,833	1,444	1,298
Medium- and long-term credits drawn down	1,591	1,268	1,135
Securities	307	289	249
Short-term advances	323	280	147
Total assets	2,605	2,066	1,770

Converted at a rate of: ***BF 32.92 = US \$ 1 **BF 35.62 = US \$ 1 *BF 40.35 = US \$ 1

Banque de Neuflyze, Schlumberger, Mallet

S.A. au capital de F. 80.000.000

Financial Highlights

	Dec. 31, 1977	Dec. 31, 1976
Total Assets	F. 3.897 m	F. 3.706 m
Customers Deposits	F. 1.843 m	F. 1.768 m
Loans to Customers	F. 2.345 m	F. 2.083 m
Capital and Reserves	F. 162,6 m	F. 142,6 m
Profit(*)	F. 14,6 m	F. 31,5 m

(*)Including capital gains of F 0,7 m in 1977 vs F 22,3 m in 1976.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 3

Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev.
(Continued from Page 8)							
Fidelity 1	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 2	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 3	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 4	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 5	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 6	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 7	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 8	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 9	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 10	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4

Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev.
(Continued from Page 8)							
Fidelity 11	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 12	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 13	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 14	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 15	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 16	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 17	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 18	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 19	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 20	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4

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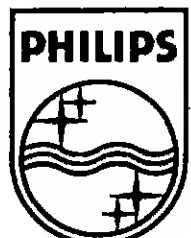


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Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev.
(Continued from Page 8)							
Fidelity 21	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 22	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 23	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 24	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 25	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 26	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 27	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 28	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 29	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Fidelity 30	9	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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JANUARY 1978

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Eurocurrency
Interest Rates

Dollar			D-Mark		
1 M.	7 1/8 - 7 3/4	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	1 M.	7 1/8 - 7 3/4	3 1/4 - 3 1/2
3 M.	7 1/8 - 7 3/4	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	3 M.	7 1/8 - 7 3/4	3 1/4 - 3 1/2
6 M.	7 1/8 - 7 3/4	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	6 M.	7 1/8 - 7 3/4	3 1/4 - 3 1/2
1 Y.	7 1/8 - 7 3/4	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	1 Y.	7 1/8 - 7 3/4	3 1/4 - 3 1/2

European Markets
(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

Amsterdam			Brussels		
AKZO	23.80	23.80	Arbed	22.20	22.20
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Banque	1.50	1.50
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Brue-Lamb	1.50	1.50
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Chemins	1.50	1.50
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Electro	1.50	1.50
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Electro	1.50	1.50
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Electro	1.50	1.50
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Electro	1.50	1.50
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Electro	1.50	1.50

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 3

Stocks and Div. in \$			Stocks and Div. in \$		
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Alkerm	24.50	24.50
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Alkerm	24.50	24.50
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Alkerm	24.50	24.50
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Alkerm	24.50	24.50
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Alkerm	24.50	24.50

Stocks and Div. in \$			Stocks and Div. in \$		
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Alkerm	24.50	24.50
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Alkerm	24.50	24.50
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Alkerm	24.50	24.50
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Alkerm	24.50	24.50
Alkerm	24.50	24.50	Alkerm	24.50	24.50

32. ASAP is short for telephone.
(An international call means business.)
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1930 JO 32,595

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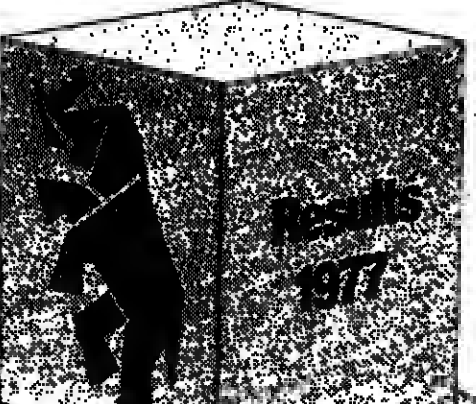
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Aktiengesellschaft

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) Société Générale de Banque S.A. Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 3

Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
(Continued from Preceding Page)						
LSB 100	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 200	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 300	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 400	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 500	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 600	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 700	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 800	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 900	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 1000	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 1100	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 1200	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 1300	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 1400	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 1500	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 1600	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 1700	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 1800	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 1900	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 2000	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 2100	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 2200	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 2300	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 2400	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 2500	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 2600	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 2700	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 2800	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 2900	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 3000	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 3100	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 3200	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 3300	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 3400	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 3500	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 3600	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 3700	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 3800	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 3900	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 4000	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 4100	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 4200	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 4300	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 4400	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 4500	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 4600	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 4700	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 4800	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 4900	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 5000	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 5100	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 5200	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 5300	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 5400	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 5500	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 5600	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 5700	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 5800	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 5900	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 6000	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 6100	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 6200	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 6300	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 6400	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 6500	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 6600	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 6700	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 6800	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 6900	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 7000	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 7100	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 7200	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 7300	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 7400	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 7500	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 7600	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 7700	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 7800	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 7900	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 8000	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 8100	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 8200	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 8300	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 8400	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 8500	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 8600	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 8700	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 8800	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 8900	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 9000	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 9100	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 9200	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 9300	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 9400	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 9500	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 9600	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 9700	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 9800	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 9900	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8
LSB 10000	11	25	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	+ 1/8

Currency Rates

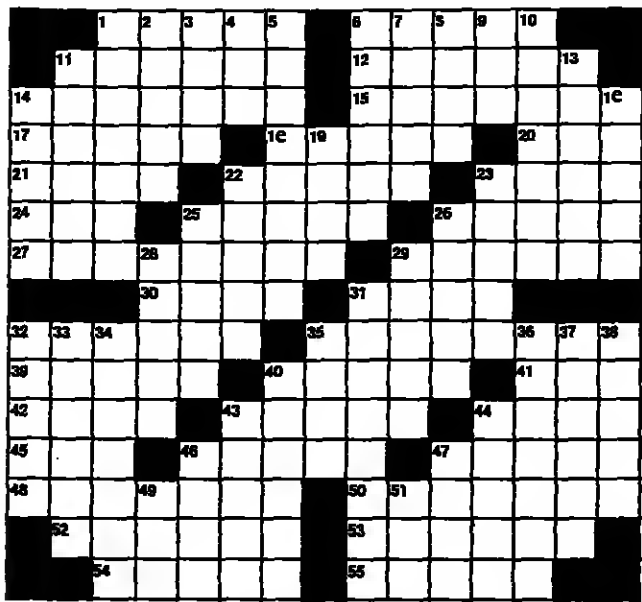
By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Lfr.	Ghs.	Scd.	Swk.	Dnkr.
Australian	2.045	0.4130	1074	67.23	25.21	0.8650	116.45	9.548	5.1875
Brussels (b)	31.21	58.525	608	6.8895	34.74	14.580		1'039	96'31
Frankfurt	2.0025	0.3712		43.93	2.359	91.62	64.41	109.30	36'31
London (a)	1.0000		3.4265	8.5375	168.25	4.0115	60.225	14.078	10.2323
Milan	1.8720	1.093	0.8	187		396.88	57.21		
Norway	1.0000	0.6923	2.3616	6.5595	2.0048	0.2636	136.76	13.7603	4.8359
Zurich	1.6575	1.2457	91.4002	403.101	0.210505	38.3648	5.8573		31'1962

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market. Pounds: Irish 5.8105; Canada 40.507; France 14.533; Portugal 79.845; Schilling 14.375; Hong Kong 4.5462; Yen 215.525; Norway: Kroner 5.2890; Fin Mark: 0.1560; Belgian Francs: 31.26; Swiss Kronen 4.8117

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Fad
8 Examines
11 Destined to a sad fate
14 Port
15 Copies published simultaneously
17 Famous
18 Pilgrim
19 Essentials
20 Work at
21 Convent room
22 Tail or short item
23 Dullest biographer
24 French season
25 Sounds of anguish
26 Polo
27 Esteems
28 Reduce
30 George or Victoria
31 Piedmont town, southeast of Milan
32 Dupes
33 Seasoned liquid used in cooking
34 Talks wildly
35 Pertaining to atmosphere weight
- 41 These, in Tours
42 Five geological periods
43 Buds of onions, lilies, etc.
44 Port
45 Recede
46 Hearty enjoyment
47 — Antoinette
48 Tracts reclaimed by dams or dikes
49 Fauna
50 Change, as a title
51 Interact realistically
52 Teasdale et al.
53 Manufacturer of the first steel plow
- DOWN
1 Pampers
2 Spur part
3 Idi
4 Mahayana movement
5 Toothless
6 Moves obliquely, with "off"
7 Small can for tea
8 Rara —
9 Kind of profit
- 10 Those who shoot from ambush
11 Cancel out
12 Comfort
13 Athlete in a crash helmet
14 Synthetic material
15 Many millenniums
16 Argyles
17 Washbowl
18 Supermarket section
19 "M*A*S*H" man
20 Maps
21 Nocturnal lemur
22 Port
23 Inch along
24 Makes possible
25 Germinated grain
26 Needle-shaped
27 Taint
28 — Park, Colo.
29 Kisses
30 Asian country
31 Missouri town, birthplace of E.S.T.
32 Machine part
33 "And he walked a crooked..."
34 Class of nucleic acids
35 Born

WEATHER

C F			C F				
ALGAEVE	13	59	Cloudy	MADRID	13	55	Clear
AMSTERDAM	13	59	Cloudy	MIAMI	24	75	Clear
ANKARA	13	59	Cloudy	MANILA	13	55	Cloudy
ATHENS	16	61	Overcast	MONTREAL	-2	28	Variable
BEIRUT	19	64	Cloudy	MOSCOW	5	41	Clear
CELEBES	16	61	Clear	MUNICH	4	39	Cloudy
BERLIN	11	52	Cloudy	NEW YORK	4	39	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	13	55	Cloudy	NICE	17	63	Overcast
CUAHABAST	10	50	Cloudy	OSLO	6	41	Clear
BUDAPEST	13	59	Cloudy	PARIS	11	52	Clear
CASACALAN	17	63	Clear	PRAGUE	10	50	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	19	61	Overcast	ROME	16	61	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	19	61	Overcast	SOFIA	14	57	Clear
DUBLIN	8	46	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	4	40	Overcast
EDINBURGH	4	40	Cloudy	TEHRAN	27	77	Fair
FLORENCE	12	54	Overcast	TEL AVIV	21	70	Clear
FRANKFURT	17	63	Showers	TURIS	13	55	Showers
GENEVA	13	59	Cloudy	VIENNA	10	50	Cloudy
HILINKI	14	51	Variable	WARSAW	12	54	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	15	59	Variable	WASHINGTON	7	45	Rain
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	11	52	Cloudy
LISBON	17	67	Overcast				
LONDON	7	45	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	12	55	Cloudy				

(Weather's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

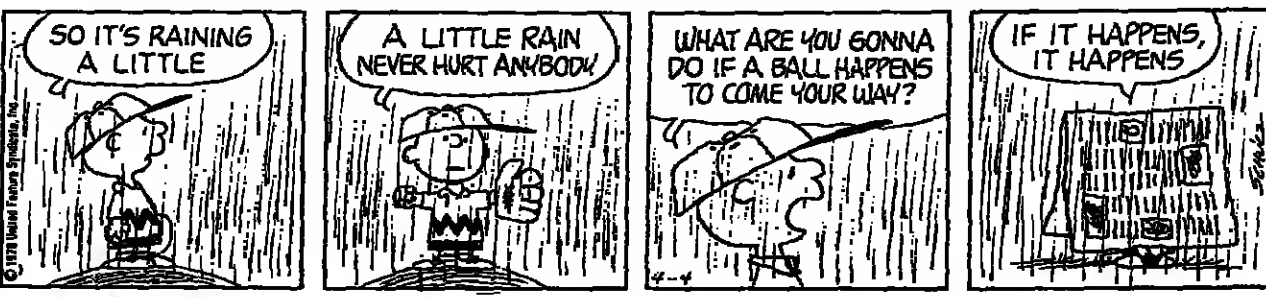
ADVERTISEMENT

April 3, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the U.S. (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (y) - annually.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(d) Borsland	SP 720.45	(w) Alexander Fund	SP 65.00
(d) Canbar	SP 65.00	(w) Trustco Int'l (A&P)	SP 65.00
(d) Grubler	SP 65.00	(w) Austral Select Fd.	SP 65.00
(d) Stricklor	SP 65.00	(w) Canamit	SP 65.00
BANK OF AMERICA & CO.		(w) Capital Investment	SP 65.00
(d) C&P Fund	SP 14.31	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(d) C&P Fund	SP 14.31	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(d) C&P Fund	SP 14.31	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(w) Capital Int'l	SP 14.31	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(w) Capital Int'l	SP 14.31	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(w) Capital Int'l	SP 14.31	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
CREDIT SUISSE		(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(d) Actions Suisse	SP 226.30	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(d) Actions Suisse	SP 226.30	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(d) Actions Suisse	SP 226.30	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(d) DIT Int'l	SP 116.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(d) DIT Int'l	SP 116.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
FIDELITY (BERMUDA)		(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(w) Fidelity Amer. Asset	SP 22.13	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(w) Fidelity Div. Inv.	SP 22.13	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(w) Fidelity Div. Inv.	SP 22.13	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
JARDINE FLEMING		(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(w) Jardine Japan Fund	SP 24.34	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(w) Jardine Japan Fund	SP 24.34	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
LLOYDS INT. MGT. CO. LTD.		(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SP 21.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SP 21.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERSEAS		(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	SP 18.44	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	SP 18.44	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
SOFID GROUPE GENEVE		(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(w) Sofid Gro. R. Est.	SP 142.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(w) Sofid Gro. R. Est.	SP 142.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
SWISS BANK CORP.		(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(d) American-Volter	SP 20.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(d) American-Volter	SP 20.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(d) American-Volter	SP 20.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(d) Union U.S. Sh.	SP 20.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(d) Union U.S. Sh.	SP 20.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(d) Union U.S. Sh.	SP 20.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(d) Union U.S. Sh.	SP 20.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(d) Union U.S. Sh.	SP 20.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00
(d) Union U.S. Sh.	SP 20.00	(w) Capital Growth Fund	SP 65.00

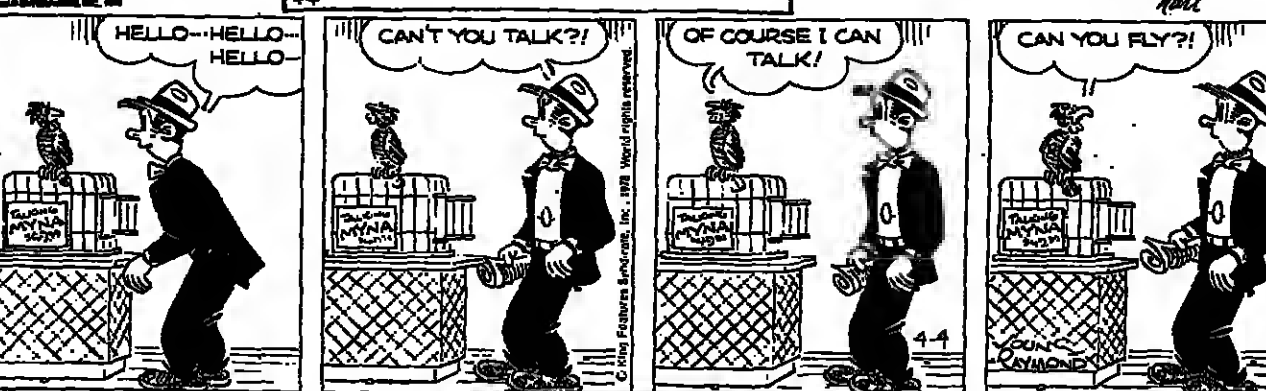
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



BAILEY ANDY



WIZARD OF ID



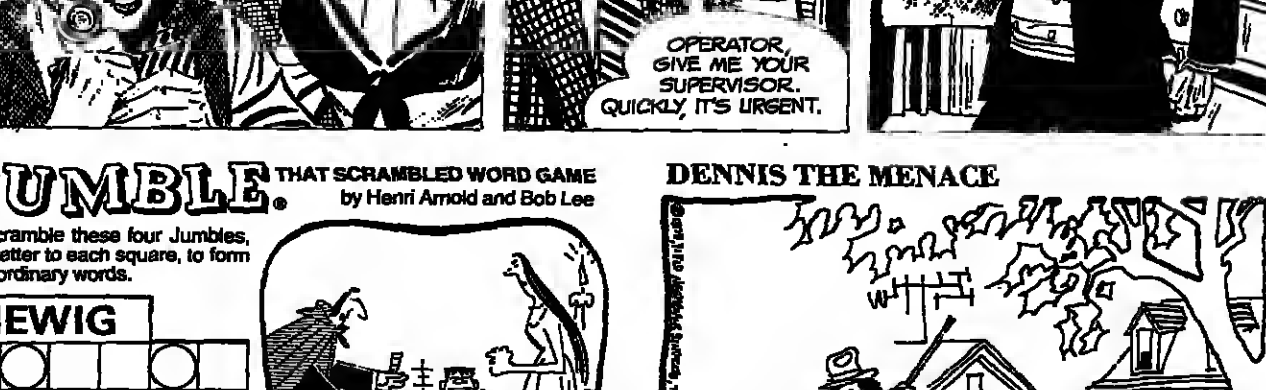
REX MORGAN



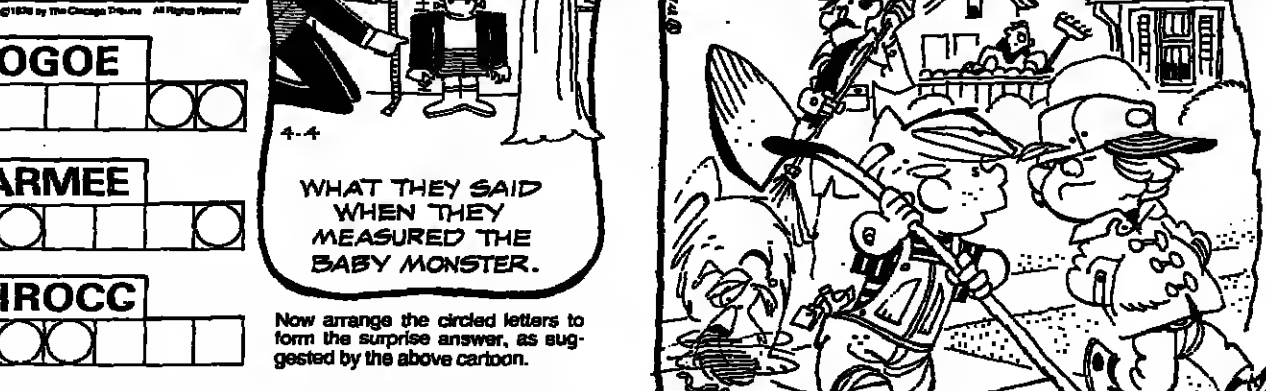
M.D.



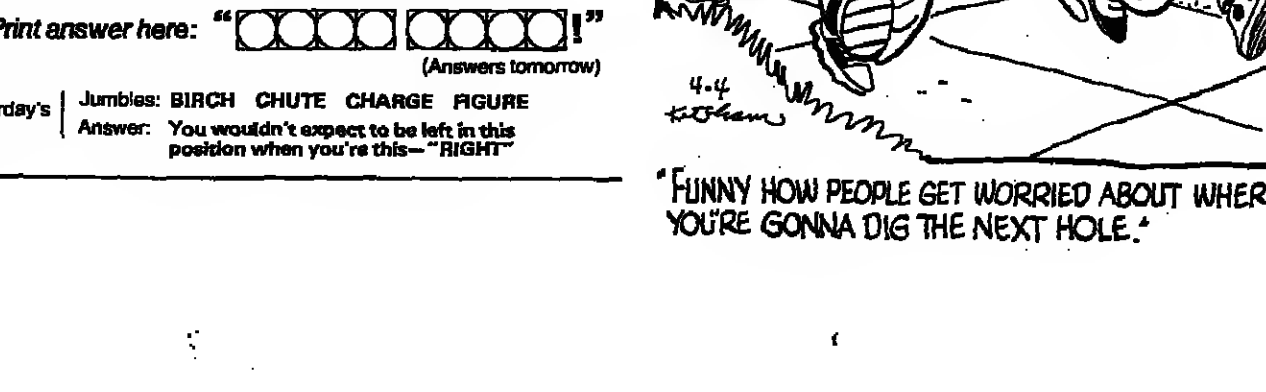
KIRBY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

BURNING QUESTIONS

By Alix Kates Shulman. Knopf, 364 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THERE is a noun afloat now in American culture that is something you have to strip down to, as it were the core or bare minimum of a more complex statement. The word "basic" probably comes from the same source. Refinement or embellishment is a bourgeois crime, an interior decorator's falsification of the truth. The word "artful" has become a pejorative. Poverty is purity; a writer who has a rich style is taking words out of poor people's mouths.

Honesty is a homely sentence, a conscientiously dull character. The sincere writer makes no attempt to seduce you. The truth shall make you free of all such temptations. Once we had an "ashcan" school of U.S. painting; now we have a plastic bag school of U.S. writing.

"Burning Questions" is a "revolutionary" novel. The author has nothing to lose but the chains of her chosen art, an elitist affair that has outlived its usefulness. The message is the message, there is nothing more. Alix Kates Shulman convincingly demonstrates that women can write as clumsily as men, that anatomy or conditioning has nothing to do with it.

Zane, the heroine of "Burning Questions," is a Midwestern girl who comes to New York's Greenwich Village to wear black stockings. In her hometown, she was "pronounced" incorrigible by the school principal, an "avowed" fanatic by the counselor. We are repeatedly told that she is "different" and "unpredictable," a condition that prevents her from enjoying Girl Scout camp and condemns her to "wander how they could fool themselves into thinking it was fun."

In Greenwich Village, Zane confirms her unpredictability by sleeping with the first man who asks her. Brooding on the experience, she reflects that "what was natural in one place might be totally artificial in another." She observes that "my days were sprinkled with inexplicable urges and irrational impulses that landed me in a thicker of inconsistency." Sex is not all it has been cracked up to be. "Who can putter grass," Zane asks, "for one who doesn't love you?"

In conversations with female friends, Zane discovers an even headier form of abandon. "Vivacious as a dance, large as a symphony, engrossing as a game of chess," she does "Zany" things, such as "following each subway line to its far-flung source." She "nourishes her faith on tips and mangoes."

Back home, Zane had been a crackpot in school, and all through "Burning Questions" we are given glimpses from the "Debuter's Manual." "Do not be grotesque," is one of these, and Zane cites it as her reason for marrying Ricky. "I would marry in order not to be grotesque," she decides, in a dialectical leap that will leave some readers puzzled.

The marriage is a happy one. Ricky and Zane take turns baby sitting their three children while

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

'Colonization' Hit in Quebec

QUEBEC, April 3 (AP)—Jacques-Yvan Morin, deputy premier of Quebec, said yesterday that "modern-day colonization" of Quebec by English-speaking Canadians led to the rebirth of nationalism in the French-speaking province.

Speaking at a three-day Conference of French-Speaking Ethnic Communities, Mr. Morin also said that economic exploitation by English-speaking Canadians has caused Quebec to have the highest unemployment rate in Canada.

"This is an insidious and powerful colonization whose evolution is hardly noticed because on the surface, it seems to leave things as they were," Mr. Morin said. He said that Quebec nationalists will meet resistance from those "who still fancy themselves to represent reason and freedom, but they represent nothing much more than force."

Bejart Troupe Goes to Moscow

BRUSSELS, April 3 (AP)—Choreographer Maurice Bejart and his company have left for Moscow.

For years Bejart tried to perform in the Soviet capital but misunderstandings prevented what he now considers as perhaps the top international recognition for his company.

The company, which will perform five times over the next two weeks at the Kremlin and Bolshoi Theater, is celebrating its 20th anniversary this year.

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

RAID	STRAP	DATE
AMOR	AWAKE	ADORE
NEED	LOOZING	ONE
TRICKLE	ONE	ONE
USA	AWAKE	ONE
GRAPNEL	TRUCK	ONE
TRAMP	TRUCK	ONE
EMISCO	PARADISE	ONE
DELIVER	ONE	ONE
ROULET	ONE	ONE
APOLLO	ONE	ONE
PROCLAIMING	ONE	ONE
SILIA	ONE	ONE
THAT	ONE	ONE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagram South opened with nine diamonds, judging that his distributional strength was adequate compensation for the relative shortage of high points.

West overcalled with one spade, and North made a negative double, suggesting a moderate hand with at least four hearts. So when East jumped to three spades, South boldly bid four hearts. He may have regretted this decision when East doubled. West led the spade ace, and the dummy appeared. His task might seem hopeless, but he was equal to the occasion.

This was the best start for the defense, since it apparently causes declarer to lose control. After a club lead, for example, South could have won with the ace, checked a round of trumps and followed with the ace of hearts and a string of diamonds when he regained the lead.

South ruffed in his hand, and followed the same plan by leading a small heart. West won and played another spade, which was again ruffed in the closed hand.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 972	♠ K10643	♠ K75	♠ Q7
♥ 832	♥ K1098	♥ K1098	♥ K1098
♦ A754	♦ A754	♦ A754	♦ A754
♣ A9385	♣ A9385	♣ A9385	♣ A9385
♠ 972	♠ K10643	♠ K75	♠ Q7
♥ 832	♥ K1098	♥ K1098	♥ K1098
♦ A754	♦ A754	♦ A754	♦ A754
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Wayne, who may be scheduled for open heart surgery. Hospital spokesman Martin Bander said that some test results had been available to doctors since Saturday and that others were still coming in Sunday, but he said no information was available for the public. He added, however, that there might be some information in a day's time.

Sports announcer Phyllis George, a former Miss America and Hollywood producer **Robert Evans** have filed for a divorce. **Los Angeles** to end their year-long marriage. It was the first marriage for Miss George, 29, a Texan who became the 1971 Miss America and who is now a sports announcer with CBS. For the 48-year-old Evans, former head of Paramount Studios and now an independent producer, it was his fourth marriage.

Doctors at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston are studying—but not disclosing—the results of tests on actor John

Many movie stars are pursued by fans for their autographs, but Elizabeth Taylor says that people who try to rush up to her are looking for "wrinkles and pimples." "And I don't disappoint them. This face has been around a lot of years," the 46-year-old actress said in a story in the current issue of "Us" magazine.

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